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INSIDE EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S  
**The New York Times**  
WEEKLY REVIEW

## Ministers threaten to oppose extra NIS 1.8b. budget cut

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Finance Minister Dan Meridor are to present the cabinet today with details of an additional NIS 1.8 billion cut to the 1997 budget. The plans reportedly do not include a tax increase.

While not revealing the contents of the package, Netanyahu said there would be no further cut to the defense budget, the long-school day, or to development towns along the confrontation line.

**DAVID HARRIS**  
While the initial NIS 4.9b. cut passed its first reading in the Knesset, coalition MKs from various parties have said they will not support the bill's final readings - which must take place before December 31 - unless certain changes are made, particularly in the social budget.

net to be leveled against housing for new immigrants. The two were all smiles when they emerged last night from their meeting.

will be spent, and we will have a say as to whether it is to be used for rental housing or what... We expect to solve 3,000 housing problems in the coming fiscal year," he said.

### Sharon to Treasury: Hands off our money

Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky and Immigration and Absorption Minister Yuli Edelstein met with Meridor to push their call for the cuts

**Sharansky: No change on Reform, Conservative conversion abroad**  
HAIM SHAPIRO

INDUSTRY and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky said yesterday he opposes any change that would disqualify Reform and Conservative conversions to Judaism abroad - but he also opposes legitimizing such conversions in Israel.

Sharansky, who has been chosen by the government to explain its position on the proposed conversion law, said that in fact the government as yet has no position. He added that the government could take a stand which he personally would oppose.

Sharansky said the founders of the state had purposely left unclear a number of issues that could be divisive. This was true, he said, of the Law of Return, which constituted a compromise that recognized Reform and Conservative conversions performed abroad, but did not recognize such conversions in Israel.



A border policeman prepares to admit Moslem worshipers to Hebron's Machpela Cave yesterday for special prayers commemorating Mohammed's ascent to heaven. The site was closed to Jews for the day, but will open again to both Jews and Moslems this morning.

## Eitan: Syrian threats are empty

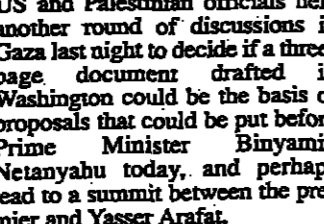
DAVID RUDGE and news agencies

AGRICULTURE and Environment Minister Rafael Eitan yesterday played down threats from Syria, saying they were the sounds "of a chicken squawking in the grass while looking for a seed."

Post during a visit by Tsomet Knesset members and party activists to the Golan Heights yesterday in a gesture of solidarity with residents there.

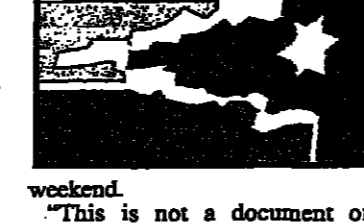
## Abington hopes Washington document will lead to summit

DAVID MAKOVSKY and ARIEH O'SULLIVAN



US and Palestinian officials held another round of discussions in Gaza last night to decide if a three-page document drafted in Washington could be the basis of proposals that could be put before Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu today, and perhaps lead to a summit between the premier and Yasser Arafat.

### Hebron Redevelopment



This is not a document of American ideas, but is based on Palestinian ideas. Once the Palestinians sign off on this, it can then be brought to Prime Minister Netanyahu and there could then be a basis for a summit," a US official said yesterday.

prefers the security forces be armed only with guns that have short ranges.

blocks were replaced with new, hard plastic barriers.

## Grapes of Wrath monitors to probe IDF civilian shelling

DAVID RUDGE

THE five-nation Grapes of Wrath monitoring committee is scheduled to meet at UNIFIL headquarters in Nakoura today to discuss a complaint by the Lebanese government over the wounding of civilians in Tibnit during an exchange of fire Saturday.

ians were hurt in the shelling of their village, north of the security zone.

## Rumor of Star of David foils art project at pyramids

CAIRO (AP) - An American artist who wanted to draw a field of stars near the Giza pyramids has had her project halted, after rumors spread that she was drawing the Star of David at Egypt's famed monuments.

been planning the pyramid project for a year as the United States' entry at the Sixth International Cairo Biennale, an art festival starting next Sunday.

was an important image in ancient Egypt. And her previous works of art have involved constellations and viewing earth from outer space.

about an Egyptian engineer he believes is behind the rumor.

She is a well known artist working on a piece of art and this engineer said she was drawing the Star of David and called up the press, but I have seen her work and there is no Star of David," Hawas said.

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# Arnon released on NIS 10,000 bail

THE Ashkelon Magistrate's Court released Hebron settlement spokesman Noam Arnon when he posted a NIS 10,000 bond yesterday, after he promised to show up whenever summoned by police investigating his arrest in the Machpela Cave on Friday night.

Arnon was arrested in the cave on Shabbat trying to return dividers in the cave to their original position. The police said Arnon attacked a police officer who was trying to stop him. Arnon said he was attacked by the police officer when he asked for his name.

Arnon's release ended a great deal of activity on his behalf, including calls from Knesset members to the prime minister, a sit-in in front of the Kiryat Arba police station and a rally in Kiryat Arba last night.

"My arrest was a tragic mistake. They arrested me on Shabbat, without any need. The police got caught up in lies. I maintain that I never attacked anyone, and this will be proven in court," Arnon said after his release. "In any event, I am happy that my release leads us to the conclusion that justice was both done and seen."

The court rejected police requests to extend the remand of Arnon and another man arrested with him, Moshe Shteckel, and said there is no concern that the two will not show up for further investigation.

The judge said the question of whether Arnon attacked the policeman or vice versa should be investigated by the Justice Ministry division dealing with complaints against police.

Prior to Arnon's release, a number of leading Kiryat Arba and Hebron personalities held a protest outside the police station in Kiryat Arba's Givat Ha'avot neighborhood.

Among those who took part were Kiryat Arba Local

### HERB KEINON

Council head Zvi Katzover, Geula Cohen, and rabbis Eliezer Waldman, Dov Lior and Moshe Levinger.

Cohen said that considering the tension in Hebron and the insecurity under which the settlers are living, the police should be acting with added sensitivity, not increased aggressiveness. "With the situation so volatile, the police should have acted exactly opposite from the way they did," she said.

Cohen said that even if Arnon did what the police allege, it is no reason to desecrate the Shabbat.

She said that the border police have it in for the settlers in Hebron, and want to show them "who is boss." She said the settlers would prefer for the IDF to deal with these types of matters and not the police. The IDF commanders at the scene asked the police not to arrest Arnon, she said, but were overruled.

Waldman said that the whole incident shows the "hostility with which the police view the settlers." What happened that necessitated desecrating the Shabbat, he asked? "Did he kill somebody, did he pose a danger to the public order?"

Hebron settlement spokesman David Wilder said transporting Arnon on Shabbat was totally unnecessary, since Arnon said he would voluntarily walk to the police station in Givat Ha'avot.

The last time Jews were taken by car to a police station after being arrested on Shabbat was some three years ago, Wilder said. The general rule in the past, when someone was detained on Shabbat, was for them to be held at the Civil Administration building in town. But the police have

since moved out of that building in advance of the redeployment, and have moved to Givat Ha'avot. However, that facility does not have a holding pen for people waiting to be brought before a judge.

Although relations between settlers in the area and the police were rocky under the last government, "in some sense it has calmed down," Wilder said. "But the police hierarchy in Hebron has not changed," he added. "They are bored and have to find something to do."

### Police say Shabbat a factor in planning arrests

POLICE try to exercise sensitivity regarding making arrests on Shabbat, especially when they involve the religious, a police spokesman said yesterday.

There are no written regulations regarding Shabbat arrests, the spokesman said, and anyone suspected of breaking the law should take into consideration the possibility that they may be arrested on Shabbat. Each case is judged individually and the final decision rests with the relevant district or sub-district commander.

Arrests are made at demonstrations held on Shabbat and in the case of serious crimes, police do not take into consideration the day or time of day. However, the spokesman insisted that in other cases, police usually do show sensitivity to those who observe Shabbat.

Raina Marcus

## Jerusalem planning commission hears objections to Ras al-Amud project

Jerusalem Post Staff and news agencies

THE Jerusalem district planning commission yesterday heard objections to a proposed Jewish housing project in Ras al-Amud in eastern Jerusalem. If the commission approves the plan, it will go to Interior Minister Eli Shussler for final approval.

Opposition figures and Palestinian leaders wanted approval of the plan could provoke violence.

"Implementation of this decision would mean the destruction of the peace process and the creation of a popular reaction that would make the tunnel incidents a simple matter," said Faisal Husseini, the leading PLO official in Jerusalem. "We are trying to deal with this issue in political and peaceful means through the peace process."

Deputy Housing Minister Meir Porush, when asked if the housing plan was wise, said he is not worried.

"I don't see any reason why Jews can't live in the Old City or in the east of the city. There is no reason not to... It can lead to coexistence," he told Israel Radio.

The radio said the plan called for 132 homes for Jews in Ras al-Amud. Shussler had linked approval of more housing for Arabs in the neighborhood to approval of the plan for Jewish housing, the radio said.

Lawyer Daniel Siedemann, who opposed the plan yesterday at the hearing on behalf of Israeli and Palestinian, told Reuter the plan did "not respect the delicate mosaic of the city."

"The linkage between the Jewish and Arab building is scandalous and illegal... they [Arabs] are being held hostage," he added.

Siedemann said the commission could take "a day or a month" before deciding whether to send the plan to Shussler's signature.

Labor MK Uzi Baram said the plan, which he blocked when he was interior minister in the previous government, is a prescription for trouble.

"I'm completely against it," he told Israel Radio. "The existing hostility in my opinion will also cause a very complicated international problem for the Netanyahu government and it will also cause serious conflicts between the Jews and Arabs in that neighborhood."

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Second frogman buried

Naval commando Third Petty Officer Matan Polibuda, 19, who was killed on a training dive with his partner, SPO Yair Engel, 20, in Haifa Port last Wednesday night, was buried yesterday at Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl Military Cemetery. Polibuda was eulogized by his father, Ilan, who praised the naval commandos and said the family blames no one for the accident. The father also said that Matan's brother, Itai, is touring the outback of Australia and could not be notified of his brother's death. *Itim*

#### Rajoub meets with missing soldier's family

Col. Jibril Rajoub, head of the Palestinian Authority's Preventive Security Service in Jericho, told relatives of Sharon Edri, a soldier who disappeared in September, that PA Chairman Yasser Arafat consistently has directed him to cooperate with Israel in finding Edri. Rajoub told Edri's relatives, who traveled to Jericho yesterday afternoon to meet with him, that he had no new information on Edri's whereabouts and no information he was being held by any Palestinian group. Knesset Interior Committee chairman Sallah Tarif (Labor), who initiated the visit, also participated in the meeting. *Itim*

#### Levinger's daughter seriously burned

Nurit Levinger, Rabbi Moshe Levinger's 20-year-old daughter, was in serious condition at Hadassah University Hospital in Ein Kerem last night after being burnt in a fire caused by a kerosene heater. The hospital said she was conscious, despite burns covering about 60 percent of her body. *Itim*

#### Hamas to mark death of "The Engineer"

Hamas has received permission from Palestinian Police to hold a rally, on Friday in Khan Yunis, located in the Gaza Strip, to commemorate the group's founding and the killing of master bomber Yihya Ayyash, "The Engineer." Ayyash was killed in January in Gaza when he answered a call on his cellular phone and it exploded in his hands. Israel is widely believed to have been behind the killing. *AP*

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Foreign Minister David Levy (left) and his Cypriot counterpart, Alecos Michaelides, emerge from a luncheon meeting yesterday at Jerusalem's Sheraton Plaza Hotel. Michaelides expressed concern at Israel's just-concluded deal to upgrade Turkish Phantom fighter-bombers. (Israel Herald)

### Sarid: Egypt wary of Netanyahu gov't

MERETZ leader Yossi Sarid, who was the guest of Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa in Cairo yesterday, said after their meeting that he found "a considerable amount of scepticism in Egypt regarding the true intentions of Benjamin Netanyahu's government, both on the Palestinian and the Syrian tracks."

Sarid said Egypt believes "there is no chance in resuming the negotiations with Syria without adopting the 'peace for territories' formula and willingness to fully implement this even on the Golan Heights."

Gen. (res.) Ahmed Fater, the

### LIAT COLLINS

head of the Middle Eastern Studies Institute in Cairo, and Dr. Osama el-Harb, the head of the research institute of *El-Ahram* newspaper, told him of "worrying changes among Egyptian military personnel." Sarid said. He said they told him that Israel had been marked on maps once as an "enemy"; after that as "an opponent"; later as "a neighboring state"; and now as "an unpredictable state."

They expressed concern at this change and called for greater cooperation between Egypt,

Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians.

In his conversation with Moussa, Sarid raised the issue of Israeli citizen Azzam Azzam, who is being held in an Egyptian prison on espionage charges. Sarid said he made it quite clear that Azzam had no connection at all with the Mossad "and one hopes the [Egyptian] error will be quickly seen and rectified."

Sarid spoke in private with Moussa for about an hour and was then the guest of honor at a luncheon with leading ministry officials, parliamentarians, researchers and journalists.

### Ran Cohen questions legality of dual citizenship for PM's advisers

LIAT COLLINS

MERETZ MK Ran Cohen is asking the head of the Civil Service to investigate whether it is legal and acceptable for an adviser in the Prime Minister's Office to hold dual nationality. Cohen was relating to a newspaper article on David Bar-Ilan, the head of the political planning and information branch in the Prime Minister's Office.

Cohen, who chairs the Knesset State Control Committee, sent a letter to Civil Service Commissioner Shmuel Hollander asking whether it is acceptable that a ministerial branch head, and particularly one in the premier's office, should also be a national of a foreign country and use his foreign passport during official visits. Cohen also asked Hollander to check whether Bar-Ilan had passed security checks and whether the nationalities of other advisers had been checked.

"Apart from the scorn it raises in a government promoting itself as patriotic and nationalist, there are questions of the legality and acceptability of such a senior civil servant holding two nationalities," Cohen said.

In response, Bar-Ilan, who is Israeli-born, noted that according to US law an American citizen must use a US passport to enter and leave that country and that he travels with both his Israeli and US passports. He said he had passed all the security tests, including a lie-detector test. Bar-Ilan said the question of the legality of having dual nationality had not been raised before, but he would abide by Hollander's ruling and would be prepared to give up his US citizenship if necessary.

The same questions apply to Dore Gold, the prime minister's diplomatic adviser, who also holds both US and Israeli citizenship.

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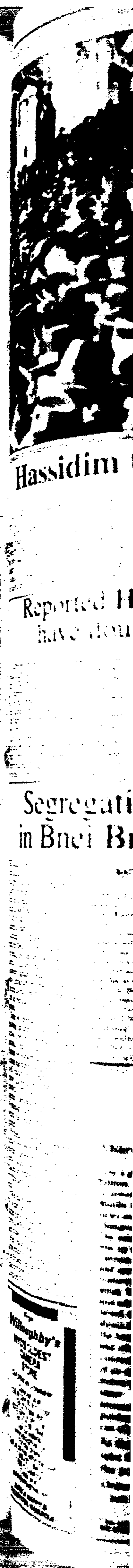
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Hassidim in Jerusalem mourn Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kahan, an anti-Zionist rabbi who died yesterday. (Brim Hendler)

### Hassidim throng rabbi's funeral

THOUSANDS of hassidim yesterday made their way on foot from the Toldot Aharon Yeshiva in Jerusalem's Mea She'arim Quarter to the Mount of Olives to pay their last respects to Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kahan, the leader of the only hassidic group that originated in this country.

early yesterday morning after two years in a coma following a fall. He was 83 with a wife, nine children, and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His followers were known for their striped robes, similar to those of Arabs, and for the fact that they vigorously opposed voting in Israeli elections and would accept no money, including National Insurance pay-

ments and children's allowances, from the state of Israel. Following the deceased's last request, hassidim sang the melody they normally sing on Rosh Hashana before the blowing of the shofar at the graveside. Also in accord with the last will of the deceased, his successor is to be chosen after the shiva, by the hassidim. Haim Shapiro

## Police finger kingpin of Russian underworld

**BUSINESSMAN** Anton Malevsky is one of the leaders of organized crime in Russia, and has remained criminally active both locally and internationally since immigrating here over two years ago, according to intelligence information received by the Israel Police. Information on Malevsky's alleged criminal activities came to light yesterday in a deposition by a representative of the State Attorney's Office before the High Court of Justice, which was hearing Malevsky's petition against being given an extension of his Israeli passport. According to the police, Malevsky is behind a number of contract killings, is heavily involved in the drug trade, extortion, and the running of a number of casinos. According to the State Attorney's Office, Malevsky is

**RAINE MARCUS and Itim** one of the leaders of a Russian underworld organization known as "Izmaylovo." With several hundred members, it is considered one of Russia's oldest and most violent criminal organizations, specializing in ruthlessly eliminating its opponents. Malevsky was one of the two Russian underworld figures on the hit list of private investigators Amir Ben-Asher and former IDF officer Ya'acov Bak, who were hired to murder them in 1995. Bak and Ben-Asher, who have since been convicted and sentenced, were paid \$100,000 by other Russian criminals, via an Israeli living in Russia, to assassinate Malevsky and Michael Cherney. Malevsky and Cherney, who have legitimate businesses here, were apparently at odds with other members of the Russian under-

world over debts. Bak and Ben-Asher hired a local hit man and provided him with weapons and ammunition. But the would-be contract killer, whose name is banned from publication, decided to turn police informer and taped all transactions with Bak and Ben-Asher, leading to their arrests. Since then, the same individual has informed on two other plots: the planned murders of the wife of prominent businessman Haim Aflalo and businessman Aharon Ginzberg. At yesterday's hearing the state claimed that Malevsky filed a false declaration when applying for citizenship under the Law of Return. The police asked the Interior Ministry to revoke Malevsky's citizenship, noting he is wanted by the Russian police - and declared the contrary when applying for citizenship.

## Arab council heads pitch tents opposite PM's Office

ISRAELI Arab council heads pitched a protest tent opposite the Prime Minister's office yesterday as part of their campaign to press for a bailout of their debt-ridden authorities.

**DAVID RUDGE** not effect municipal services in the towns and villages. Suleiman stressed, however,

that they would intensify their campaign up to and including a general strike of the entire Arab sector if they demands were not met.



A slightly injured Jerusalem detective receives first aid yesterday after he was hit with a shovel by a burglary suspect. The officer saw two Arab youths break into a car on Rehov Hamelech David and load the booty into a van, which drove off. He pursued the two into a nearby construction site, where they attacked him and stole his pistol before escaping. (Brim Hendler)

## Reported HIV carriers in Middle East have doubled over past two years

THE number of reported HIV carriers in the Middle East has doubled over the past two years to 192,000, according to UN AIDS official Johannes van Dam, who reported the figures over the weekend at an AIDS seminar held at the Tauter Institute outside Jerusalem. Van Dam is one of 42 public health educators from Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority who are attending the event, which is financed by the Foreign Ministry, the Health Ministry and the Canadian government. Improved reporting is undoubtedly responsible for the higher numbers of known HIV car-

**JUDY SIEGEL** riers, but this also is due to the spread of the disease in the region. Eyad Arafat from the PA Health Ministry's Department of Preventive Medicine said 28 Palestinians have developed full-blown AIDS since 1981; 11 of them were infected in the territories, and the rest were infected abroad. There were no new AIDS cases reported among Palestinians in 1995, but AIDS education must improve. Palestinians were being tested due to their positive

results. There are 1,452 known AIDS carriers in Israel, according to the Health Ministry. According to Leon Schenker of the Jerusalem AIDS Project, the seminar participants decided to set up a Middle East task force on AIDS. Schenker helped develop the first-ever curriculum on AIDS for schools in Moslem countries. He said last night he was pleased that despite the difficult political situation, public health educators in the region were ready to meet in Israel and discuss ways of fighting the spread of the disease.

## Segregation at school in Bnei Brak continues

THE Education Ministry has not been successful in getting a Bnei Brak girls' school to integrate its classes, despite the recommendations of a ministry commission which looked into disturbances at the school at the beginning of the academic year. Director-General Bezalel Dell is due to appeal to the heads of the semiautonomous haredi Independent Education Authority again today, the ministry spokesman said, in an attempt to put an end to segregation on the basis of ethnic background. Some 80 percent of the girls studying at the Sha'arei Aharon school are of Sephardi background, the spokesman said. Parents of Ashkenazi background charge that their daughters are not well treated by other pupils in those classes where they form a minority. The school therefore agreed to set up special classes for Ashkenazi girls. In previous years, the classes had been integrated.

**BATSHEVA TSUR** ty refused to cooperate with him. Marshall was interviewed on Israel Radio's "It's All Talk" program. The ministry spokesman last night confirmed that a steering committee (consisting of municipal representatives, parents, ministry and authority officials) which was due to hold a dialogue on how to divide the classes, had not been able to meet. The haredi representatives thwarted their efforts to convene, according to Marshall. He said that authority representatives told him yesterday that they did not recognize the recommenda-

## Highway pollution 8 times permitted levels

**LIAT COLLINS** THE level of air pollution along main highways is above the permitted standard, according to a survey by Avi Moshe of the Hebrew University's environmental sciences department. Cars fitted with internal sampling devices traveling between Jerusalem and its Mevaseret Zion suburb and on the Ayalon highway in the morning rush-hour had up to eight times the permitted standard of nitrogen oxides and high - though acceptable - levels of carbon monoxide. The study found passengers in private vehicles who travel daily on the main highways in rush-hour are particularly exposed to the pollution from vehicular exhaust.

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  - The bidder must submit all permits required under the Public Bodies (Enforcement of Bookkeeping and Payment of Tax Debts) Law, 5736-1976 (to be submitted on purchase of tender documents).
  - Proven and documented experience and performance capability in carrying out works of a nature and scope similar to those specified in this tender in steam power stations with production units exceeding 300 MW each or in petrochemical installations.
  - Submission of a bank guarantee linked to the Consumer's Price Index (duly stamped) securing the bid, in an amount equal to 5% of the value of the bid, excluding VAT, in the form included in the tender documents. The guarantee must be valid for a period of 120 days from the last date for submission of bids.
  - Financial stability suitable for performance of the works and for fulfillment of all obligations included in the conditions of the transaction.
  - Participation in the contractors tour, the date of which to be announced separately.

**SUBMISSION OF BIDS**

- The bids will be submitted on the tender documents and in accordance with the conditions and instructions set forth therein.
- The tender documents and additional details may be obtained at the Tenders Department - Projects Construction Division, 18 Hahashmal St., Tel Aviv (11th floor), Tel. 03-5678691/728, 7:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. until Thursday, December 12, 1996. The tender documents will not be on sale after that date.
- The price of the tender documents is NIS 2,925 (including VAT, non-refundable).

Bids should be placed in the Tenders Box located in the Tenders Department, Project Construction Division, 18 Hahashmal St., Tel Aviv (11th floor) by 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, January 22, 1997.

**ADDITIONAL NOTES**

- Only personnel with the appropriate security clearance and approved by the Company will be permitted to perform the works.
- Pursuant to Regulation 7(a) of the Mandatory Tenders Regulations, 5753-1993, the Company reserves the right to negotiate with bidders it deems fit.
- No undertaking is given by the Company to accept the lowest or any bid at all. In the event of a contradiction between the Hebrew and the English versions of this announcement, the Hebrew version will be binding.

תאריך 18 חשבון 26 ת"ת

# Over 100,000 protest in new anti-Milosevic demonstration

MORE than 100,000 demonstrators, accusing Serbia's Supreme Court of rubber-stamping socialist election fraud, thronged Belgrade yesterday amid growing demands for an end to President Slobodan Milosevic's autocratic rule.

The court has begun rejecting appeals by the Zajedno (Together) coalition of opposition parties that vote rigging by the socialists cheated it of victory in Belgrade during local elections on November 17.

Anger at the rulings mobilized more than 100,000 protesters in the capital and 40,000 in the southern town of Nis, where Zajedno also claimed it had won in the biggest reversal for socialist rule in Serbia for 50 years.

Referral of the issue to the court after three weeks of street protests buoyed opposition hopes that Milosevic might admit defeat under strong pressure from the US and other Western governments.

Although there was no official announcement, copies of the court's legally binding decision in five out of 50 appeals were sent to Zajedno and the Belgrade election commission.

Zajedno leader Vuk Draskovic said the rulings were sufficient to deprive the opposition of a major-

**DONALD FORBES**  
Belgrade

ity in Belgrade and restore socialist control.

"It is now clear to both the foreign and domestic public that what the Supreme Court did last night was founded on politics, not law," Zajedno lawyer Goran Draganic said.

Draskovic told reporters that peaceful protests would continue until Milosevic resigned, but he feared the authorities might quickly resort to force.

"I am expecting tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, that Milosevic will use police, maybe even the army, but we will not stop," he added.

The authorities have held the police in reserve during daily street protests attracting up to 150,000 people.

Zajedno leaders have expressed concern that police provocateurs among the marchers could foment trouble and give Milosevic an excuse to turn loose his riot police.

He used tanks to crush the last significant street challenge to his authority in 1991.

Zajedno and Belgrade students staged separate marches, during

which a wreath was laid at the door of Milosevic's office with the inscription: "Justice died here."

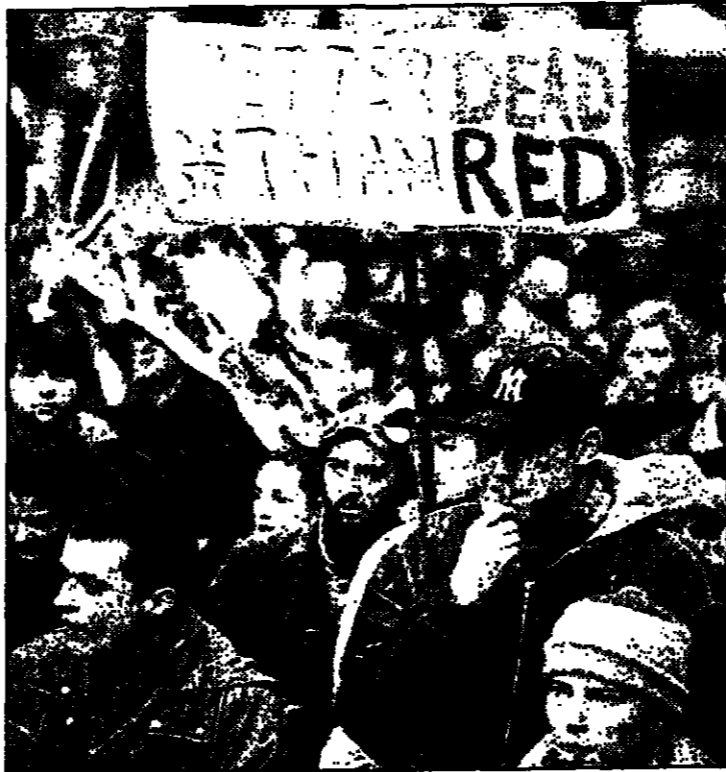
Draskovic compared Milosevic and his marxist wife Mirjana with Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, who were overthrown and executed in 1989.

"He told baying demonstrators: 'We are not even the victims of a one-party dictatorship, but of a one-bed dictatorship. We are in the same position Romania under the Ceausescus. There's only one objective now - resignation.'"

Mirjana, who leads her own United Yugoslav Left (YUL) party is even more unpopular than her husband with opposition supporters.

Aleksa Djilas, political analyst son of the late communist dissident Milovan Djilas, accused the opposition of being over-ambitious in trying to topple Milosevic and warned against relying on the West.

"I do not believe the West would support Milosevic's replacement because a successor is not in sight," Djilas told Beta news agency. "[The West] fears the nationalism of the opposition leaders and the anarchic situation in Serbia." (Reuters)



Student protesters blow whistles during a march in support of the opposition through the streets of Belgrade yesterday. The opposition said it would end the demonstrations if President Slobodan Milosevic agreed to ratify results from last month's local elections. (AP)

# Officials: Zairean rebels cut key road

BENI, Zaire (Reuters) - Zairean rebels and their allies have taken two strategic towns, cutting government troops in the northeastern town of Bunia off from Kisangani city to the west, local officials said yesterday.

The crossroads towns of Komanda and Mambasa are both on the main road from Bunia to Kisangani, the largest city in the region.

"We tried to reach Bunia yesterday," said Kihungu Lubono Tsongo, magistrate in rebel-held Beni. "But [we] were turned back at Komanda - by Banyamulenge [rebel] forces."

Mustafa Lufungula, head of the Zairean Red Cross in Beni, said the Mai-Mai, a witchcraft group working for the rebels, had cut the Bunia-Kisangani road at Mambasa. Bunia - which is reported strongly defended - is the next target of rebels on the northern front as they extend the area they have carved out of eastern Zaire over the past seven weeks.

The Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire now controls a strip running 520 km. along Zaire's border with Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

The rebellion has scattered at least 165,000 Rwandan refugees into the countryside of eastern Zaire. A multinational force with a

mission to find and help the refugees has set up its headquarters in the Ugandan capital Kampala.

The Canadian commander of the force, Lieut.-Gen. Maurice Baril, visited the rebel capital Goma yesterday to seek more information on how to help refugees.

As the mission looked increasingly tenuous, a force spokesman said Baril had crossed from Rwanda to Zaire to meet rebel leader Laurent Kabila, who opposes the force deploying for fear it might restore the authority of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Kabila's military commander, Andre Kissasse Ngandu, said in an interview published yesterday that the United Nations was inflating the number of refugees still in rebel-held areas as an excuse to bring in foreign forces.

In Beni, Tsongo said Bunia had a concentration of government troops, some pushed north by the advancing rebels and some flown in as reinforcements. This would make a garrison of about 5,000 men, the rebels said. Tsongo said the Zairean soldiers had left a trail of destruction as they fled northwards.

On the other side of Rwanda, in northwestern Tanzania, about 1,000 Rwandan refugees walked out of two camps yesterday, complicating UN plans to repatriate them.

# Report: Nixon wanted Jewish contributors to Democrats investigated

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) - President Richard Nixon wanted the US tax agency to audit Jewish contributors to the Democratic Party, whom he said were "stealing in every direction," the San Francisco Examiner reported yesterday.

Nixon, in recently released White House tapes, urged Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman to "please get me the names of the Jews. You know, the big Jewish contributors to the Democrats. Could we please investigate some of the (expletive)?"

The conversations were included in more than 200 hours of tapes released after the Nixon family gave up a two-decade battle to keep them private.

At a meeting with domestic adviser John D. Ehrlichman in

September 1971, Nixon encouraged investigations into Jewish contributors to 1968 Democratic presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey and former Maine Sen. Edmund Muskie, then the front-runner for the Democratic nomination, the Examiner said.

"John, we have the power," Nixon said. "Are we using it now to investigate contributors to Hubert Humphrey? Contributors to Muskie? The Jews, you know, that are stealing in every direction?"

Five days later, in a conversation with Haldeman, Nixon said: "What about the rich Jews? The IRS is full of Jews, Bob."

When Haldeman proposed scouting the Internal Revenue Service for "a zealot who dislikes those people" to audit Jewish con-

tributors, Nixon agreed: "Go after them like a son of a bitch."

Robert Strauss, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee in 1971, called Nixon's comments "sickening."

"As a Jewish, politically involved Democrat, this language coming out of the mouth of a president of the United States is more than I can really comprehend," Strauss told the newspaper.

Ehrlichman said he did not recall the conversations, the Examiner said. Haldeman died in 1993.

There is no evidence that any donors were carried out, and no contributors were mentioned by name, the Examiner said.

Other examples of Nixon's anti-Semitism have surfaced in recent years.

# Swiss look to Jewish community to join Holocaust loot search

THE Swiss government is widening its contacts in the international Jewish community, by inviting numerous Jewish organizations to participate in its "search for truth and justice," according to the Swiss Foreign Ministry.

In the end, dozens of Jewish organizations may want to sit at the table.

Thomas Borer, who heads Switzerland's task force on the history of Swiss Holocaust-era financial dealings, is scheduled to hold a series of meetings later this week with Jewish organizations in the US, including representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Anti-Defamation League, Swiss diplomatic sources said. He also is seeking meetings with B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee.

Borer, a Foreign Ministry lawyer, extended a similar invitation to Avraham Burg, head of the Jewish Agency, according to the Foreign

**MARILYN HENRY**  
New York

Ministry. In letters sent in the last 10 days to Jewish organizations, Borer asked for the meetings "to discuss your views and suggestions as we continue our search for truth and justice."

The Swiss move appeared to be an effort to navigate the extensively organized Jewish world and to identify all the relevant Jewish actors in a community where no single organization has the authority to speak for everyone.

"What's wrong with dealing with 27 different Jewish organizations?" said Rabbi Marvin Hier of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles.

The World Jewish Congress has been the

leader in the effort to recover dormant Jewish assets in Swiss banks. It is now participating with the Swiss Bankers Association on a panel, led by former Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker, to arrange for an audit of the bank accounts.

The Clinton administration was also said to be seeking meetings with a number of Jewish organizations. The administration is in the early stages of an inquiry into how the US dealt with the recovery and distribution of Nazi loot.

Switzerland's wartime financial dealings will be reviewed Wednesday at the third congressional hearing on this issue, this one called by the House Banking Committee. Among those scheduled to testify are Volcker, Borer, Edgar Bronfman of the World Jewish Congress, and a representative of the Swiss bankers.

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## Algerian rebel group names former Bosnian fighter as new leader

ALGIERS, Algeria (AP) - A 28-year-old Muslim extremist who fought in Afghanistan and Bosnia has been chosen to lead the Armed Islamic Group (GIA), Algeria's most violent rebel faction, the group said yesterday.

Slimane Maherzi, also known as Abu Djamil, has replaced Antar Zouabri to lead the group's fight to install a fundamentalist Islamic government in Algeria.

It was not immediately clear why Zouabri was replaced, but he may have been killed by Algerian security forces, who have stepped up their operations against the militants in the past 15 days. More than 60,000 people have been killed in the 4 1/2-year-long insurgency.

Zouabri was considered responsible for the killings of dozens of Algerians who were not strictly observing Islamic law. He in turn had replaced Djamel Zitouni.

## German court delays ruling on Nazi slave workers

BONN (Reuters) - A German court last week delayed a decision until the end of January that could pave the way for hundreds of prisoners in Hitler's slave labor camps to be awarded compensation.

The civil court could not reach a decision on whether 22 former slave workers should receive compensation and, if so, how much they would be entitled to receive.

"The decision will be made on January 31," said Klaus-Andreas Nagel, a lawyer for the claimants, after the court proceedings ended. "We hope the decision will go our way."

Nagel said one of the reasons the decision was delayed was that the lawyers for the claimants had recently increased the amount of compensation they were looking for.

The Constitutional Court ruled in July that foreign citizens' claims for their unpaid work could not be rejected out of hand as violating international law. But it said they might be turned down if already covered by specific bilateral agreements with their countries of origin.

It said German citizens could be entitled to make claims as well.

The case concerns 21 women and one man, all of them Jewish. Before World War II, they were of German, Hungarian and Polish nationality, but now all except three have taken Israeli citizenship. Two are US citizens and one is Canadian.

If the claimants win their case, it could pave the way for landmark awards for hundreds of other former slave laborers.

The Nazis forced hundreds of thousands of Jews, mainly from Eastern Europe, prisoners of war and other deportees to work under appalling conditions for German companies.

But since the end of the war, the German government has rejected individual claims from the survivors who helped to boost profits for German industry during the Third Reich.

It said these were covered in post-war bilateral agreements and that they could only be addressed once Germany concluded peace treaties with former foes and countries it occupied - something Germany had never done formally. Others were deemed invalid as they were lodged "too late."

Some firms that profited from slave labor were closed down after the war. Some, for example Volkswagen AG, are still in place while others have legal successors.

The most notorious company was the chemical giant IG Farben, which made "Zyklon B" for the gas chambers of Auschwitz and other concentration camps.

IG Farben was the world's fourth-largest company until the end of the war. The allies broke it down into three firms - Bayer AG, BASF AG and Hoechst AG.

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What do they do?

DAVID NEWMAN

TODAY the Israel Geographical Association holds its annual conference, in Tel Aviv. "Ugh!" I can hear people saying, "What a bore!" as they remember high school, where they were forced to learn the names of rivers and capital cities ad nauseam, or perhaps the differences between types of climates or landforms.

The geographers' palette comprises the shades and colors of human activity

Nepal, or the river that flows through Mongolia? Expected to be the world's best travel agent I encounter blank stares when - as often happens - I am as ignorant of the answers as the average person. There can be few disciplines in the modern world where as great a chasm exists between practice and external perceptions. Geography is an exciting profession, but few non-geographers have much idea what it is geographers actually do.

Dry Bones

ALL THOSE PESSIMISTS AND CYNICS WHO PREDICTED THAT PEACE WITH THE ARABS WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY...



to our understanding of society's functioning. It isn't just the "how" and the "when" that should interest us, but the "where" too. And it is significant that in the social science literature of the "post-modern" era, where boundaries between disciplines are supposedly vanishing, the sociologists, economists and political scientists have suddenly discovered the importance of space and place. Their journals have become full of articles dealing with topics that have been central to geographers for decades. If this all sounds like a pitch for

Ending the pain

THERE are more doctors in Israel per person than in any other nation in the world. Israeli medical care is world class and constantly improving. Yet in at least one area, the treatment of pain, many Israeli doctors remain in the dark ages - not for lack of equipment or funds, but out of inexcusable ignorance.

A survey of Israeli doctors released at last week's annual meeting of the Israeli Pain Society found that almost three-fifths believe that pain could be controlled in more than 75 percent of patients. In their own experience, however, only 17% felt that such a degree of success is actually being achieved.

Doctors, understandably, tend to focus on symptoms that are easily measured. The charting of pain would instantly increase the awareness of both doctors and patients that pain is a measurable symptom that patients have a right to have monitored and treated.

ment have been offered, but it is still not possible for local doctors or nurses to specialize in the field. Clearly, education regarding established pain-control methods should become standard in Israeli medical schools. Hospitals should also issue guidelines that will prompt doctors to remedy deficiencies in their own training for the reduction of pain. It is not acceptable for patients to suffer from treatable pain simply because of their doctor's ignorance.

In recognition of this consensus, a Ministry of Health committee has approved the removal or modification of numerous limits on the prescription of morphine-like drugs for the reduction of pain. The new regulations, now awaiting legal approval, would remove significant impediments to pain reduction and should be implemented as soon as possible.

Recent editorial in the journal Cancer stated, "That there is so much suffering that could be controlled [and] that is not, at best, unfortunate and at worst, an indictment of professional standards." Israel is moving in the right direction to alter these standards, but not quickly enough. It is a slow process, as the professional responsibility for remedying the situation lies with the Ministry of Health, the medical schools, hospital administrators, and health clinics.

But beneath this clinical view lies the common denominator that unites all who suffer pain. As Hippocrates, author of the physician's credo known as the Hippocratic Oath, said, "Divine is the effort to subdue pain." Our moral imperative is to strive urgently to subdue this most basic and debilitating form of suffering.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SCITECH

Sir - As a shareholder, I have a question relating to the sorry saga of Scitech.

"JANE'S"

Sir - I am writing with reference to an article published in The Jerusalem Post on August 8. Of particular interest and concern to me was the sentence: "All the more reason to be surprised at the major bloomer in its latest Sentinel publication, where it claims Israeli operatives are even now secretly spying in the US."

We are confident that the information published in Jane's Sentinel was correct at time of going to press and feel that your readers should be informed accordingly.

OUT OF CONTEXT

Sir - Watching the videotape of the two border policemen hitting Palestinian detainees on Mabat on November 18, I couldn't help wondering if Channel 1 had become a propaganda outlet for the PA. In showing the footage, Channel 1 not only acted irresponsibly, but most definitely against the national interest of Israel.

Surely, under these conditions, it is the responsibility of the managers and directors to look after their shareholders' best interest, not only their own and that of major backers - Clal and Discount Investments.

JACQUELINE HANAUER Kfar Sava

HOOLIGANISM

Sir - I would like to take this opportunity to apologize for the behavior of the US Marines recently in port in Haifa.

As an American civilian currently living in Israel, I was attempting to show this beautiful and historic city to a visiting friend, when we had the misfortune to find the city overrun by hundreds of riotous Marines.

SARAH THOMAS, Publishing Director, Jane's Information Group London.

INTERNS FOR PEACE

Sir - I write to clarify two misunderstandings about my professional title and role that were unintentionally implied in the insightful article by Steve Rodan on November 22 about a Khan Yunis Cleanup Day, financed by the European Union as part of the training of Gaza Community Workers by Interns for Peace.

First, although I do not have a congregation, I still serve as a "rabbi in Israel" and retain the title. My inter-group relations work in Israel and abroad constitutes a rab-

binar dedicated to fulfilling the mitzva, repeated 36 times in the Torah, "Welcome the stranger in your midst, for you were once strangers in the Land of Egypt." Second, I am not a "US-based director," but an international director, who travels continuously to oversee the Interns for Peace offices and operations in Tel Aviv, Gaza, New York and Europe.

Weakness mostly in the mind

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

SECULAR Zionism's tragedy is that it hasn't developed a religious-spiritual alternative to either the haredi or extreme-chauvinist variety of Judaism, one free of narrow-mindedness, intolerance, hatred and racism. It is this failure that made us secularists feel so powerless in the face of last week's muscle-flexing by local representatives of the Middle Ages.

THE PROBLEM is that today's secular youngsters are ignorant. Those who feel a need to return to religion generally believe that the intolerant, fanatical interpretation of Judaism - the one that manifested itself in Tel Aviv last week - is "the real thing."

dach and wanted to be free. My grandparents knew exactly what they were revolting against. Their secularism was the outcome of a deliberate decision, not of ignorance.

THEY forgot that by the beginning of this century this narrow interpretation was in an advanced state of decay and degeneration. Its current renaissance isn't something that grew out of the genuine "real thing." It is an aberration which feeds on what we secular Zionists built with our wits, our sweat and our blood.

Hamizrabi and eight from Hapoel Hamizrabi).

The Sephardim, "Oriental" Jews and Yemenites were represented by five MKs belonging to two non-religious ethnic parties. Today the Ashkenazi haredim still have only four Knesset seats and the National Religious Party is down to nine.

Our local representatives of the Middle Ages make us secularists squirm - but we are stronger than we think

In the first Knesset, formed in 1949, there were 13 religious MKs, who were elected within the framework of the United Religious Front. Of these 13 MKs four were haredi-Ashkenazi (two from Agudat Yisrael and two from Poalei Agudat Yisrael) and 12 were national-religious (four from

General Zionists in the course of the second Knesset) became the 10 followers of Rabbi Ovadiah Yosef - who dress like the Lithuanian Jews, even though these latter regard them as inferiors - is without doubt the result of another major failure of the secular education system. But the problem of extremist religious dominance is smaller than it might at first seem, since I see the real "fundamentalist" core as being among the Ashkenazim, and not among the Sephardi haredim. There is thus no earthly reason why we should not be able to confront it, employing wisdom, determination and self-confidence.

Those who hold that Hitler came to power because some of us desecrated Shabbat and ate pork (as was recently suggested) have no real answers. The only remaining question is why we should continue to defend and support an educational system that propagates such ideas.

POSTSCRIPTS

PRIME MINISTER Binyamin Netanyahu made two mistakes when posing with his wife and sons as he lit the Hanukkah candles in his office on the first night of the holiday. Undoubtedly causing sneers among his religious coalition partners, the photograph (published in all the papers) shows him lighting the candles on the wrong side. Any observant Jew knows that the first candle must be placed on the right end of the hanukkiya and not

Bit Player What H A Ladies and gentlemen, I rest my case. The writer is professor of political geography and director of the Humphrey Institute of Social Research at Ben-Gurion University. Gemaar Deacons Once there is...

### Bit Player

# What Has the Computer Done for Us Lately?

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

**A**T the end of the 19th century, railroads and electric motors were expected to transform America, making a young industrial economy far more productive than any seen before. And they did. At the end of the 20th century, computers were supposed to perform the same miracle.

They haven't. Computers do wonderful things. But in purely economic terms, their contribution has been less than a transforming force: they have failed to bring back the strong growth that characterized so many decades of the American Century. By that standard, they have been a disappointment.

"It is a pipe dream to think that computers will lead us back to a promised land," said Alan Krueger, a Princeton University economist. The issue is productivity. Those

**America is all wired up — and still awaiting that big surge in productivity.**

who look to computers for economic miracles, and there are many, insist that measuring their contribution only in dollars misses the less tangible improvement in quality that computers have made possible. But quality is often in the eyes of the beholders rather than in their wallets.

Through decades of invention and change, productivity has been measured as the amount of "output," in dollars, that comes from an hour of labor. A worker who makes 100 pencils in an hour, each valued at 50 cents, produces \$50 of output. And the more output from each of the nation's workers, the greater the national wealth.

Or, put more broadly, productivity is the amount of output in dollars that comes from various "inputs," not only a worker's labor, but the tools he or she uses to carry out that labor: a machine or a computer or a wrench or an air conditioner that makes work more comfortable in summer. People work faster or concentrate better, and that shows up quickly in tangible output.

By this definition, the output resulting from the computer revolution of the last 25 years has been disappointing. Computers have, of course, contributed to productivity and eco-



A technological miracle was the Ferranti Pegasus computer, designed in Britain in the 1950's for operation from the office desktop. The world still awaits an economic miracle.

nomical growth. But that contribution has failed to register in Government statistics as the kind of robust catalyst that made the 1950's and 1960's such prosperous years.

If computers have fallen short of expectations, that would help explain an apparent paradox that has puzzled economists and policy makers for two decades: how rapid technological progress and a booming stock market took place during a period of

sluggish economic performance — sluggish, that is, relative to earlier decades.

One possibility is that the statistics are wrong. A panel of economists came to this conclusion in a report to Congress last week, suggesting that growth has actually been quite robust but that this fact has been obscured by overstating the amount of output lost to inflation. This happened, the panel hinted, partly be-

cause the beneficial economic role of computers was not correctly taken into account. Some price increases that registered as inflation should really have registered as increases in output from computers.

#### Like Light Bulbs

But there is another explanation. Perhaps the computer is one of those inventions, like the light bulb early in

the century, that makes life much better without adding as much to tangible national wealth as appearances might suggest. That is because, while the light bulb allowed factories to operate night shifts and students to study more easily, the measurable result was less impressive than the great improvement in the quality of life that the electric light bulb made possible.

Given the computer's ubiquity and

convenience, should the calculation of productivity and wealth be changed to give more dollar value to the conveniences the computer has wrought?

That kind of recalculation has not been done over generations of technological change, largely because convenience is too hard to quantify and translate into dollars. Too often, con-

Continued on page 2

**German Drivers**  
Once off the  
Autobahn, order  
prevails in the  
streets of Germany.

By Alan Cowell

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**Building Better Schools**  
America's clash  
of hope and fear.

By Peter  
Applebome

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**The Palace Mystery**  
Someone's been  
plundering ancient  
Nineveh.

By Barbara Crossette

3

### Fighting International Crime

# The Striped-Pants Crowd Gets Gumshoes

By STEVEN LEE MYERS

**N**EW YORK CITY'S Police Commissioner, Howard Safir, stepped into a diplomatic mess last month when he went to the Dominican Republic with a plan to station a few of the city's police officers in Santo Domingo. The very idea stirred the fury of Dominican nationalism and fears of Yankee imperialism. The nation's new President, Leonel Fernández Reyna, took to ridiculing it. And the modest plan to try to staunch the flow of drugs and fugitives between the island nation and Upper Manhattan appeared to wither in a diplomatic tempest.

The row, however, obscured an increasingly fundamental fact of American life and law enforcement:

Like almost everything else in the global village, the fight against crime is increasingly international. And that has raised new concerns not only for the United States' law enforcement officials — from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Central Intelligence Agency — but also for its diplomats.

No longer simply an overseas matter for the long arm of American justice, international crime is increasingly seen as a threat to national security itself, requiring the energy and resources of virtually every agency of the Government.

International crime is not new, but the end of the cold war and the subsequent opening of societies have



Vyacheslav K. Ivankov, a Russian émigré convicted last year of extortion, in custody in New York in 1995.

led to a vast increase in crimes that transcend borders. The growing freedom of travel and the explosion in technology — computers, cellular phones, beepers, faxes — have made criminals more nimble and brazen.

And the nature of their crimes has changed. They are no longer limited to drugs, terrorism and the occasional flight from justice. Increasingly there's money laundering, kidnapping, smuggling, credit card scams, even auto theft.

In addition, the United States seems far more willing to confront international crime — not quite the same attitude as in the days when a drug smuggler could be useful in operations against the Communists.

In other words, the sudden lack of a sense of mortal peril leaves America free to focus its high dudgeon on organized crime cells in Russia — cells that got their start in the black markets of the Soviet Union and have since spawned complex criminal enterprises of fraud and extortion, often reaching into the United States. Or to focus on groups in Latin America and Nigeria that once trafficked mostly in drugs and now also commit white-collar crimes involving high finance.

For the new foreign policy team announced by President Clinton last week — Madeleine K. Albright as Secretary of State, William S. Cohen as Secretary of Defense, Anthony Lake as Director of Central Intelligence and Samuel R. Berger as national security adviser — international crime is very likely to become an

Continued on page 4

# Ideas & Trends

## Reading at 55 Miles Per Hour

By ADAM BRYANT

**A**DD this to the list of things dangerous to your health: verbose signs. That at least was the message of a jury in Dallas that recently penalized American Airlines \$20 million for its five-story-high electronic signs near the airport. It seems that one of those signs full of gate and flight information may have been the culprit in a rear-end collision at the airport in December 1993. Two passengers in the ramming car were hurt, and sued the airline, claiming their driver was distracted by the signs. The jury decided that American Airlines had brushed off warnings from traffic experts that the signs were indeed a hazard.

Everyone knows that signs can be annoying: a New York lawyer was so angry about a neon sign installed above his second-story window by the takeout chicken franchise downstairs that he hung a "BAD FOOD" sign in his window. (The case inspired a recent episode of "Seinfeld.") But can signs actually be dangerous?

Ask the New Jersey Turnpike Authority. Officials there, considering whether to put up billboards of their own and rent out the space to advertisers, researched the dangers of billboards.

### The Cost of Looking

One report said some studies had indeed found a link between billboards and "distraction induced" accidents. It also cited a California study that found the average accident rates were 41 percent greater when billboards were around. (Of course, advertisers tend to prefer billboards in heavy-traffic



The face that stopped a thousand cars.

areas, which might explain the accident rate).

Other research, however, found no link whatsoever. And that was the guidance the New Jersey Turnpike Authority chose to follow. In June, the authority voted to put up billboards for advertisements, which will bring in about \$1 million a year.

Where does that leave giant roadside televisions?

In 1990, when Sony put up the Jumbotron in Times Square, the New York City Department of Transportation fretted about safety. The department sent traffic engineers to study whether the screen — which on occa-

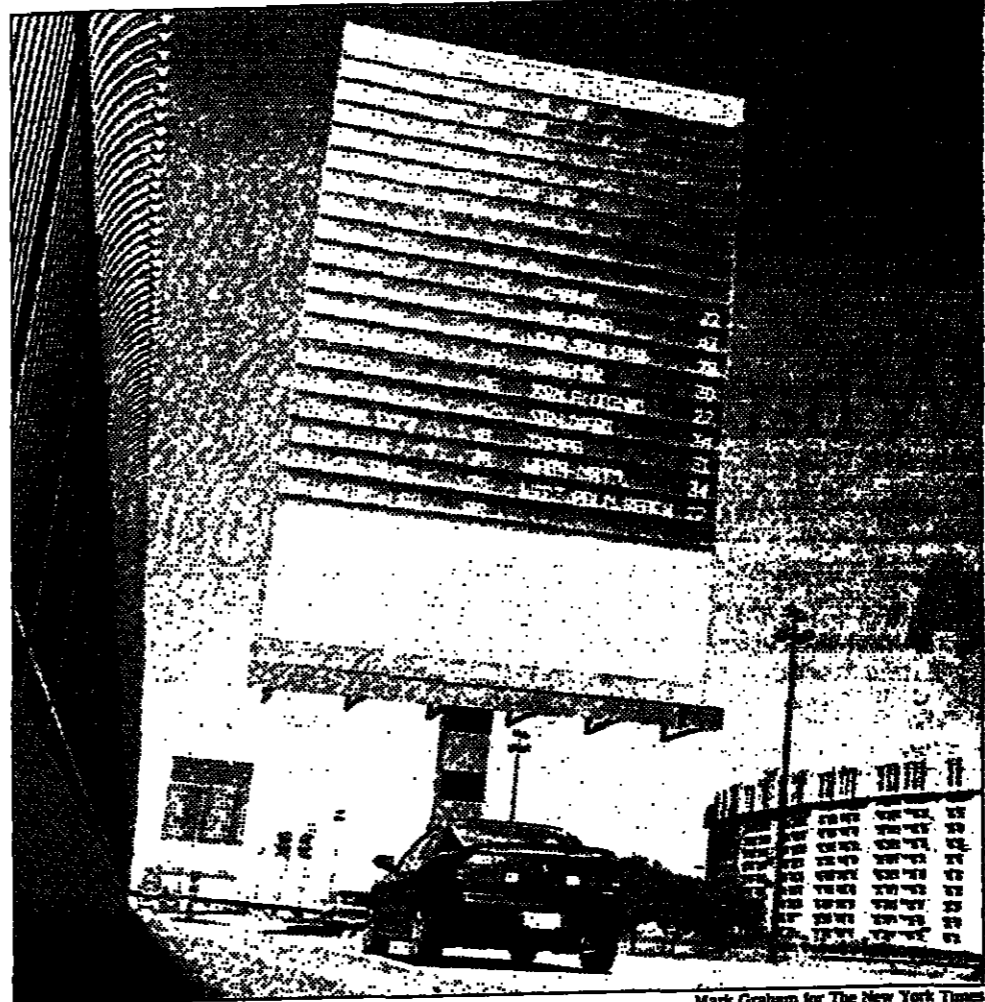
Roadside billboards don't have to say, 'Yo! Look up!' to cause trouble on the ground.

sion demanded attention by flashing "Yo! Look up!" — was affecting the flow of cars. But apparently, traffic in Times Square was just as horrible before the screen went up. Sony said it has not been sued for causing any accidents.

Chicago has done its own informal study. In March, a clothing store painted a three-story-high likeness of Dennis Rodman, the larger-than-life basketball star of the Chicago Bulls, on the side of a warehouse along an expressway near downtown. At the time, Mr. Rodman was very much in the news — he had just been suspended for butting an official with his brightly colored head. So, the mural grabbed the attention of more than a few drivers.

All the "gapers and gawkers," as Chicago's transportation officials called them, caused traffic to slow to a halt, as they checked out Mr. Rodman in a sleeveless suit, exposing his tattooed arms. Some drivers pulled over to take pictures. Others just kept driving — right into the cars in front of them.

Gene Silverberg, the chief executive of the clothing retailer that sponsored the portrait, decided that the giant Rodman had to go. "If someone had gotten hurt, the joke would have worn thin," he said.



The long-winded billboard that cost American Airlines \$20 million in dented bumpers.

Mr. Rodman didn't like the verdict. "I think they should leave it up," he said at the time. "It's not the fault of the people who put it up, it's the people who are driving."

In Dallas, some evidence points elsewhere. Police records show that 30 accidents over three years have been attributed to American Airlines' giant signs, and a 1994 study suggested that it takes the average person 3 to 10 seconds to digest the sign's information.

Still, the airline is angry about the verdict on its electronic signs, grumbling that the car accident was nothing more than a garden-variety rear-end collision. Nonetheless, it unplugged the signs on Friday while it appealed the verdict. Now American Airlines passengers in Dallas can get their gate information over the phone. The question is: who will be blamed for fender benders caused by late travelers dialing their car phones?



National standards in Japan include rote learning and entrance tests. An English class in Tokyo, above.

### Building Better Schools

## One Size Doesn't Fit

By PETER APPLEBOME

**I**N almost any other country in the world, the announcement would have caused yawns.

But when New York City's Schools Chancellor, Rudy Crew, proposed last week that local schools adopt voluntary, privately developed national education standards, he was touching on one of the great fault lines of American learning: the divisive issue of how to create standards and assessments that foster national excellence in a country utterly committed to decentralized and locally controlled schooling.

### Applied Learning

His proposal that the city adopt the recent guidelines developed by the New Standards project in Washington for math, English, science and "applied learning" — writing and math skills useful in the business world — might be evidence of some slow, creeping acceptance of the idea that America needs some agreed-upon rules for what schoolchildren should learn.

But Mr. Crew's gambit also comes at a time when the notion of standards and assessments of any kind flies in the face of the local nature of American education and of fierce anti-Washington currents in the land. Most experts say that, for now, the forces working against any form of national standards are stronger than those pushing for them.

"Talk about political correctness," said Bruce Alberts, president of the National Academy of Sciences. "This is political correctness, the way that everybody's so afraid to talk about anything national in education. Everyone is still afraid of saying the truth: that we'll get nowhere as a nation until we make use of all our resources and that there are some things all students should know regardless of what state they live in."

Pulling in one direction is a recognition that without higher standards America's educational performance is likely to continue faltering, as seen last month in the middle-of-the-pack performance by middle-school American children on international math and science tests. Mr. Alberts says those results are a perfect example of why this country needs to think seriously about standards of the kind adopted by most countries and nearly all those that scored best on the math and science comparisons like Singapore, Japan and Korea.

Pulling in the opposite direction is this country's history of education as a local enterprise and the anti-Washington mood that makes even the hint of a nationally standardized test or curriculum politically a loser. What emerges is an odd dance of trying to establish guides that would lift national achievement without

ceding an iota of local control.

"It's obvious that national standards or a national test is not going to do it," said Gov. Tommy G. Thompson of Wisconsin, co-chairperson of Achieve, the organization that grew out of the 1996 Education Summit held in Palsades, N.Y., to foster high standards. "People are going to rebel against any national standard, and it won't work. And politically it's just a non-starter. The standards are going to have to come from the states." Achieve has raised \$5 million to act as a clearinghouse for state and local school districts on standards and assessments.

But Marc Tucker, co-director of New Standards, said that more telling than the political winds blowing against national standards is the consensus that has emerged about the need for standards and the recognition that it makes no sense for each state to invent the wheel.

"What makes New York so significant," Mr. Tucker said, "is that Rudy Crew got up and became the first person in authority to say what our jurisdiction needs is

Americans say they want national educational standards, like Japan's, to improve pupil achievement. Don't believe it.

national standards: we'll modify and adapt them as we see fit, but they ought to be national standards. It reflects the degree to which the debate on standards has changed."

For now Achieve represents the political compromise, a national organization with no Federal role and no ability to mandate anything.

Advocates of standards, however, hope that states will in the end adopt standards on their own and that Texas students will learn most of the same things as Oregon students.

Still, the process remains so tenuous that Mr. Thompson of Wisconsin did not hesitate when asked what qualities he wanted in the person now sought to run the organization.

"We're looking for a cross between Jesus Christ and Colin Powell and Moses and Solomon," he said.

## What Has the Computer Done for America Lately?

Continued From Page 1

venience increases consumption more than production. With computers, "most of the recent use has been on the consumption side," said Zvi Griliches, a Harvard economist. "The time you waste surfing the Internet is not an output."

Others take a broader view. Children using home computers for schoolwork — gathering data from the Internet, for example — become better students, they say. In time, that will translate into rising workplace skills and greater measurable output. But it hasn't yet, and standard practice dictates that the nation wait until it shows up in the numbers before proclaiming the computer's great contribution to productivity.

"People have high expectations of this happening overnight," said Nathan Rosenberg, an economic historian at Stanford University. "Computers are a major innovation, but absorbing so great an innovation involves many changes in work practices and behavior."

### Useless Power

Right now, much of a personal computer's power goes untapped, or is employed in low-output tasks like sending and sorting through junk E-mail, compiling electronic Rolodexes and playing solitaire in the office. Harnessing a computer's spectacular ability to deliver and manipulate information is not easy. Edward McKelvey, a senior economist at Goldman Sachs, offers a hypothetical illustration:

A consultant who charged \$50 an hour 10 years ago to forecast trends in the economy now has a powerful desktop computer at his fingertips, feeding him information that in theory should make his forecasts more accurate. But he still charges clients \$50 an hour because the forecasts, despite the computer, are not more accurate. Perhaps the consultant might never get that good at forecasting, even with a computer, or perhaps he will become so adept at extracting data from its depths that his forecasts will begin to hit the bull's eye. And that



The American original, the vacuum-tubed Eniac.

Instead of more efficient production, the office of the 1990's has junk E-mail and electronic solitaire.

accuracy would allow him to raise his hourly fee, or "output," to \$70 an hour, a handsome improvement in his productivity.

There are other problems. The automated teller machine, for example, illustrates how measurable productivity has failed to respond fully to computer investment. A half-dozen machines installed in a bank's lobby permit the bank to cut its teller staff by half. That is clearly measurable productivity. The bank's income, or output, from bank transactions remains unchanged, but the input in teller hours goes down. The idled tellers can shift to other income-producing activities, perhaps becoming loan officers.

To make the productivity rate continue rising, however, the bank must continue cutting teller hours as it installs more A.T.M.'s. Instead, the next machines go to a dozen outlying neighborhoods, so that customers can bank at odd hours, almost at their doorsteps, or verify the balances in their checking accounts, something they did not bother to do very often before A.T.M.'s. That is convenience. Most banks don't charge extra fees for this convenience. If they had no neighborhood A.T.M.'s, then customers would have found themselves forced to use the machines already installed in the lobbies of their banks.

"The question is, how much would you have been willing to pay in fees for the convenience of having that neighborhood A.T.M. if the banks refused to furnish them otherwise?" said Erich Brynjolfsson, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Business. "That would then enter into measurable output."

Through a survey, Mr. Brynjolfsson tried to calculate what additional amounts Americans would pay for hundreds of conveniences that computers make possible. He came up with a total of \$70 billion in additional output. That would add only one-tenth of one percent to the national wealth, which is the value of all the goods and services produced in the United States in a year — hardly enough to get economic growth back to the rates (at least 3 percent a year) that were characteristic of the 1950's and 1960's.

### A Little Help

Still, computers and software in all their various forms make an important contribution. The national wealth — also known as the gross domestic product — has risen at an annual rate of less than 2.5 percent, on average, in recent years. That includes a contribution of roughly four-tenths of a percentage point from computers and their trappings, according to the calculations of two Federal Reserve economists, Stephen D. Oliner and Daniel E. Sichel. Manufacturing and the telecommunications industry have benefited especially from computerization.

But why haven't computers lifted the overall economy the rest of the way back to 3 percent growth? One reason is that they represent only 2 percent of the nation's capital stock, which is all the existing machinery, equipment, factories and buildings that business uses to produce goods and services.

By comparison, railroads in their heyday represented more than 12 percent. And they became the tool for opening up frontier lands to agriculture, and to new cities and industries. At the same time, electric motors, replacing steam, gave the nation a much more flexible and efficient source of power, and made possible the assembly line. The output resulting from railroads and electric motors became enormous.

Perhaps there is some set of conditions, having no direct connection to computers, that must develop before American productivity and economic growth can return to the old levels — conditions like greater demand for the potential output from computers, or hegemony again in the global economy.

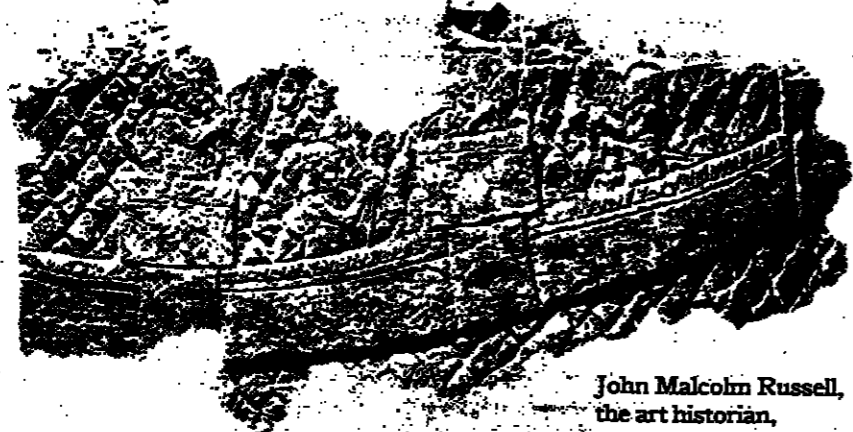
Or perhaps, as some economists say, we should lower our expectations.

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# The World

## Ancient, Priceless And Gone With the War

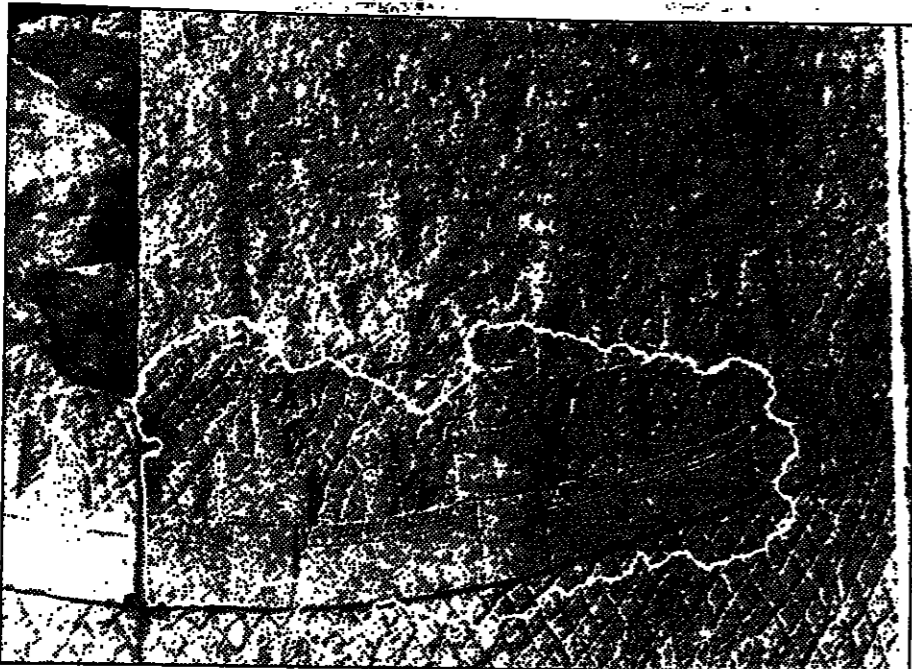


John Malcolm Russell, the art historian, recognized a photograph of this fragment.

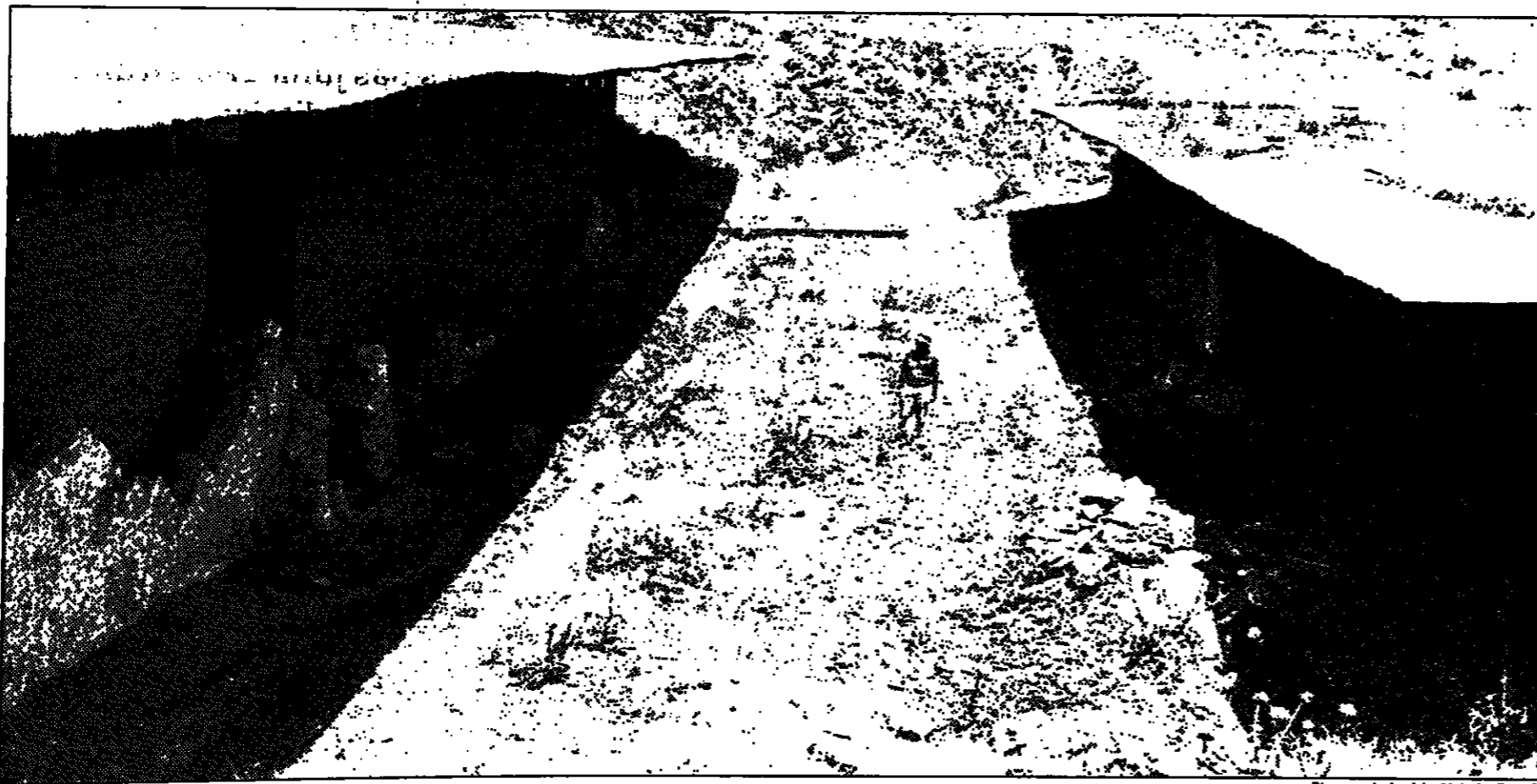
Mr. Russell also was shown a photograph of this archeological fragment, believed to have been stolen in Iraq.



A huge alabaster relief, with the fragment, top, outlined.



The fragment, top, outlined on a 1990 photograph of detail from a sculpted slab.



The archeological museum in Iraq that contained Assyrian carvings from the palace of Sennacherib, in 1990. The carvings were vandalized after the gulf war.

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

THE story begins about 27 centuries ago, when Sennacherib, King of Assyria, the greatest empire the world had known, failed to conquer Jerusalem in 701 B.C.

"And that night, the angel of the Lord went forth and slew 185,000 in the camp of the Assyrians," the Bible says in II Kings 19. "Then Sennacherib, King of Assyria, went home, and dwelt at Nineveh."

It wasn't his last defeat. Not by 2,697 years. Last month John Malcolm Russell, a Columbia University art historian who is one of the world's leading experts on Sennacherib's palace at Nineveh, got some wrenching news. An unknown seller was offering 10 pieces of art from ancient Mesopotamia, which is now southern Iraq. A lawyer for a prospective buyer, photos in hand, wanted to know: Did Mr. Russell think they might have been stolen?

"I knew right away where they were from," Mr. Russell said last week. The pictures were of fragments from magnificent alabaster reliefs that had lined the walls of the palace at least until 1990, when Mr. Russell photographed them on his last trip before the 1991 Persian Gulf war. Among those reliefs, part of an archeological site museum near the city of Mosul, were carvings telling the Assyrian side of the Jerusalem campaign. Sennacherib's version was that the Israelites had paid tribute and he left.

But much has happened since this century's war in the Persian Gulf. International sanctions have impoverished the Iraqis, many of whom have sold family heirlooms for food. Today the country's archeological treasures are also up for sale.

The life and times of one of the world's greatest and oldest civilizations had been carved on massive stone slabs up to eight feet square. The photographs Mr. Russell saw were of fragments about a square foot in size hacked from those slabs.

"It only dawned on me a few hours later that what this meant was that there was a pile of broken stone left behind," he said, "that what we had here was not just an

act of vandalism and looting but a conservation emergency of the first magnitude."

Mr. Russell, author of "Sennacherib's Palace: Without Rival at Nineveh" (University of Chicago, 1991), says the exact extent of the damage is unknown. "I don't know if these are the only 10 pieces on the market. I'd be surprised. Ten sculptures from Sennacherib's palace is an unheard-of number to appear on the market at once. When something appears in quantity like that, you've got to ask yourself, how can this be?"

And who did it? Mr. Russell has been called in as an art sleuth before. Twice in 1995, a European museum asked his opinion on works believed to have been stolen from Iraq. In 1992 he and Julian Reade of the British Museum found a four-

### An unintended casualty of the gulf war has been Iraq's archeological wonders.

foot-by-six-foot Assyrian stone carving behind a thick coat of paint in the commissary of a boys' boarding school in Canford, England. The school sold it for \$12 million in 1994 to the Shumel Family Collection in Japan. The story of the Canford sculpture and the connoisseurship of Lady Charlotte, a wealthy Victorian who built a pavilion for it and other Assyrian treasures, became another book by Mr. Russell, "From Nineveh to New York," to be published by Yale University Press in February. New York City's Metropolitan Museum houses some of the collection.

Lady Charlotte was a cousin of Sir Austen Henry Layard, who excavated Sennacherib's palace in 1847 as well as other sites on commission from the British Museum. The carving recalling the confrontation at Jerusalem struck a chord in England during a period of religious doubt and scriptural revisionism. Fundamen-

talists seized on these "proofs."

Many poor countries with rich archeological sites cannot afford to safeguard them, and are vulnerable to smugglers. By almost all accounts, though, Iraq—even under Saddam Hussein—took good care of its rediscovered antiquities through most of this century. The sanctions against it have kept archeologists and art historians from the sites, and difficulties felt by Iraqis have made the country's centuries-old ruins prey to thieves, with or without the connivance of local officials. Most archeologists and diplomats believe that there is no high-level involvement in these thefts.

"Given the economic hardships that people are under, obviously there are many who resort to criminal acts to try to make some money," said Nizar Hamdoon, Iraq's representative at the United Nations. "There are a thousand sites that need to be guarded and provided with security. It is difficult for the antiquities establishment in Baghdad to find those resources."

Mr. Russell said that he thinks people who steal and sell items are paid a pittance, and that pieces small enough to be carted away on donkeys or in backpacks slip easily into Iran, Syria or Jordan. Once on the market, they change hands for thousands of dollars, often tens of thousands.

UNESCO, the United Nations cultural organization, has been denied permission to photograph and catalogue Iraqi sites by the Security Council Sanctions Committee. American diplomats said photographic equipment was denied entry because it was considered nonessential goods.

Mr. Russell, who alerted the United States Customs Service, Scotland Yard and arts organizations, hopes prospective buyers of Assyrian art will refuse pieces of uncertain origin, dampening the trade. "Iraq was a country that cherished its heritage and had an excellent antiquities department that carried on its work right through the miserable Iran-Iraq war," he said. "It's only with sanctions and the breakdown of the middle class—as groups of desperate people do desperate things—that we have a breakdown in the national will or pride in that heritage. This is fostered by desperation. It could happen anywhere."

## From Paris With Love: Raspberries

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

FRANCE'S closest friend through the years has probably been the United States, the ally the French most love to hate. President Jacques Chirac considers himself an Americanophile, but in France this term is relative. Like de Gaulle, Mr. Chirac has been poking the United States in the eye lately, making trouble for plans to reorganize the NATO alliance, among other things.

Why? When everything is going as badly as it has been lately for Mr. Chirac and his Prime Minister, Alain Juppé, the overbearing Americans are a handy diversionary target. The two French leaders are burdened with grave problems, ranging from the possible resurgence of Algerian-related terrorism to a stubborn unemployment rate—12.6 percent—and their popularity ratings are at record lows.

Blaming German monetary conservatism is tempting but risky: the French simply can't afford to alienate the Germans. But the big, clumsy, affable Americans are used to tongue-lashings from the French, and so have become their favorite target.

"Treat your friends the way you would if they were going to become your enemies one day," the French statesman Cardinal Jules Mazarin wrote to himself in the 17th century. More recently, de Gaulle railed against American domination and pulled the French military out of NATO's integrated command structure. Now it is Mr. Chirac's turn.

A year ago, Mr. Chirac said he wanted France back in NATO's command structure, but now he says that can't happen because of America's refusal to consider ceding an important NATO command in Naples to European control (never mind that the biggest military asset of the Naples command, by far, is the mighty American Sixth Fleet). The French demand, coming on the heels of their failed effort to stop the United States from dumping Boutros Bou-

### Think about it. Who can you most safely insult? Your old friends. Mais oui.

tros-Ghali as United Nations Secretary General, has snagged the reorganization plan, and the NATO foreign ministers will be unable to give it final approval when they meet in Brussels this week.

Is this inept? Not to the French. Rattling at American big business, protesting when McDonald's tries to infiltrate chic Parisian neighborhoods, and challenging American domination make up a popular national pastime, and popularity is one thing Mr. Chirac and Mr. Juppé badly need these days.

The source of most of the unhappiness is popular frustration with the high unemployment. Yet Mr. Chirac and his Prime Minister insist that there is no choice but to keep reining in spending to qualify France under the stringent rules—rules that Germany insists upon—for the common European currency that is planned for the end of the decade.

How to make that grinch-that-stole-Christmas policy popular? Try this, from Mr. Chirac: "We need a currency that is strong and powerful that would allow us to resist aberrant fluctuations in the dollar."

French politicians of every ideology think the Clinton Administration has been deliberately keeping the dollar weak. Thus, in their view, is how American companies like Boeing can underbid European companies like Airbus Industrie on world markets.

Educated to admire state interventionism since Jean-Baptiste Colbert ran the country under Louis XIV, the French are convinced that governments, not markets, set the value of currencies, and that official American pronouncements have more of a role in weakening the dollar than America's huge trade deficits do. That American Treasury Secretaries and Federal Reserve bankers keep saying they're for a strong dollar just seems to the French like cynical manipulation.

In France nothing is ever what it seems on the surface, so the French, using good Cartesian logic, think it can't be anywhere else, either.

And blaming the United States for their troubles is becoming more popular with the French, only 35 percent of whom, according to a recent Sofres poll for Le Monde network, the RTL television network, like America these days, while 46 percent actively dislike it. Eight years ago, 54 percent expressed varying degrees of sympathy with the United States, compared with 38 percent who felt antipathy.

Ask the French these days what they associate with the United States and 59 percent of them say "violence," 57 percent say "power," 45 percent say "social inequalities" and 39 percent say "racism."

### The Indispensable American

Perhaps it's because they see so many American movies that they feel this way. The French flock to see American films in preference to their own, which the Government subsidizes in order to keep French cinema from being completely suffocated by Hollywood; November's runaway film favorites in Paris were "Independence Day" and "Mission Impossible," paeans to the invincible and omnipresent American (or at least, in "Mission Impossible," to Tom Cruise).

Repressed envy may be another reason why the French like Americans less these days. They certainly don't like to hear American politicians and economic experts tell them that the lower American minimum wage and a labor market that leaves employers freer to hire and fire are the main reasons the United States has created 8 million new jobs in the past four years and France has created none.

(This year, French truck drivers tied highways in knots until they won higher pay and the right to retire at age 55 instead of 60.)

De Gaulle used to say that France could fulfill its destiny for greatness by creating a united Europe, an idea that for him and for his successors has always been associated with challenging the United States.

When the European common currency that is causing such trouble here comes, Mr. Chirac says, "Europe will be the most important economic power in the world, at least for some time, and of course that would worry certain people here and there."

He named no names. But we know who we are.

# The World

## Germans Find Order Is Just Their Speed

By ALAN COWELL

things — as Frau Ratte's very existence attests — is the notion of Ordnung, that quintessential sense of order in all things that permits the broader, social interest to override the individual urge.

DEEP in the bureaucracy, Frau Ratte lurks. Frau Ratte — the name translates literally as Mrs. Rat — is a Bonn city official charged with sending out fines to motorists who run afoul of radar speed traps. Frau Ratte is a punctilious person. Her preprinted form will tell you that the speed limit on such-and-such a road was 30 kilometers per hour, while you were traveling at 39 k.p.h., 5 k.p.h. above the nominal grace speed of 34 k.p.h. Therefore, Frau Ratte informs you, you owe the city \$20.

Just the other day the mass-circulation Bild Zeitung reported a fascinating statistic: the way Germans behave towards each other and their surroundings in public — at the office, in the car, at work and at play — is covered by 4,874 laws, 84,900 regulations and 32,000 regulatory standards. There's Ordnung for you.

But wait, many people outside Germany will no doubt ask, how can this be?  
Is this not the land of the Autobahn, where the BMW's and Mercedes hurtle at slightly less than the

And between these two poles hovers the German soul, drawn to one, restrained by the other, forever torn. Fanciful? Not really. Consider, for example a classic poem in the German language — "The Roman Fountain," by the Swiss poet Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Here the poet is fascinated by the juxtaposition of movement and tranquility, the flowing water held in stasis by the structure of the fountain. Surely, here is the forerunner to the owner of a new Audi and Frau Ratte, the one in motion, the other intent on control.

Floor it on the Autobahn if you like, but elsewhere Frau Ratte may get you.

speed of sound with nary a cop to slow them? How, then, can Frau Ratte be quibbling over speed limits of such pathetic, subsonic levels as 20 miles an hour?

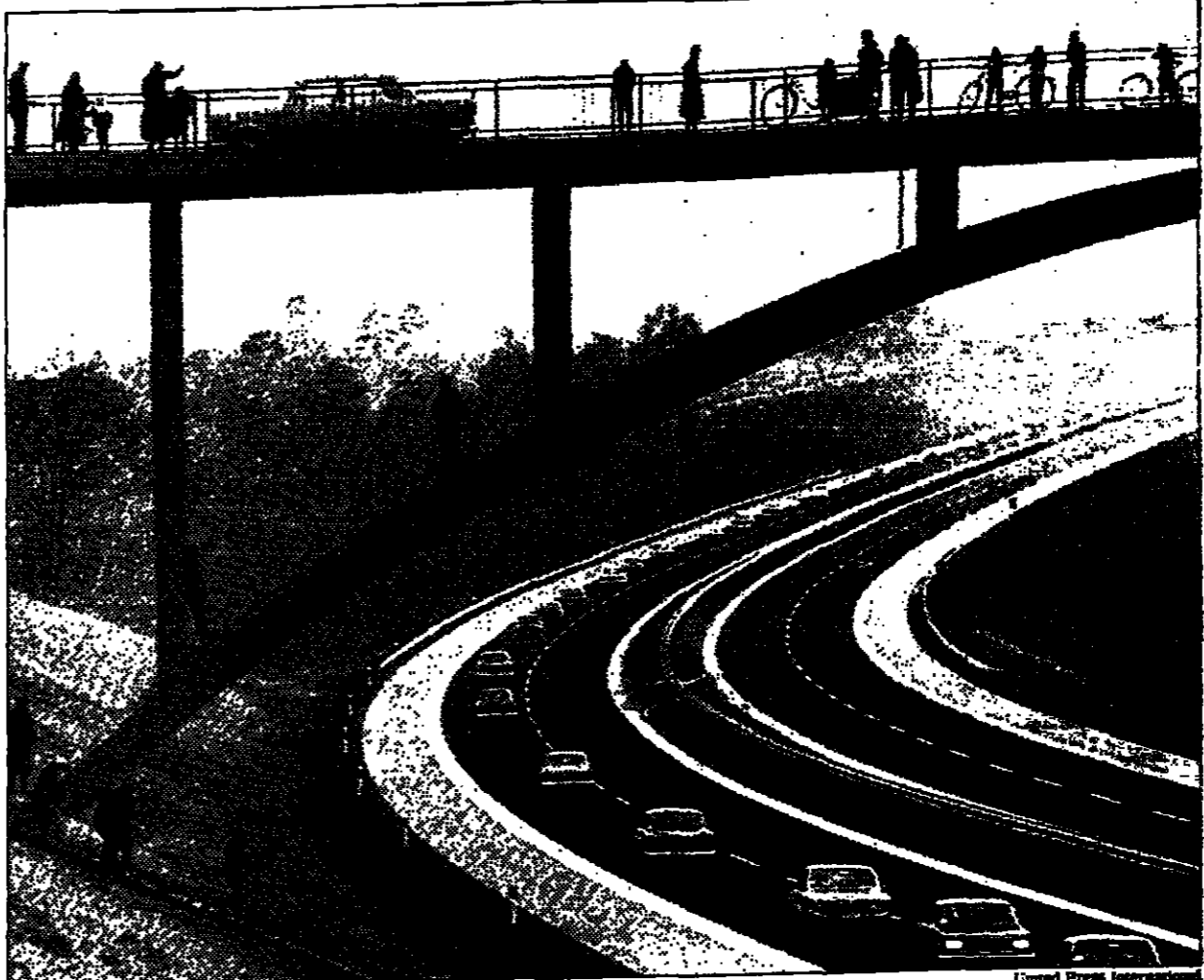
And what about that very icon of German literature — Goethe's "Faust"? What else was Faust doing when he made his pact with Mephistopheles except securing a lifelong lease on the fast lane? And, even though he did not finally claim Faust's soul, what else was Mephistopheles doing when he called in the debt but enforcing the basic tenet of Ordnung — notably that unchecked individualism carries the ultimate price?

The answer cuts to the quick of that elusive entity that historians, sociologists, authors and artists have been seeking to define for centuries: the German soul.

This is where the metaphor acquires Angst. For if the enforcer of Ordnung is cast in satanic terms — to wit, Mephistopheles or, indeed, Frau Ratte — how come people here seem to like their Ordnung so much? How come people waiting to cross roads at pedestrian stop lights will tut-tut at those who cross on red, as if there were a little of the Frau Ratte in all of us, as if order could not be true order unless universally enforced?

Yes, speed — and the right to it — is enshrined in the fact that even though there are local restrictions, like there are anywhere else, there is no nationwide, binding speed limit on the ribbons of highway that have latticed the country since Hitler sought to motorize the land.  
But just as embedded in Germany's way of doing

unity to bind Germany to its neighbors in a common destiny, a fractured continent will face the same choice of war and peace in the 21st century.



Germans like the liberating Autobahn (shown in its infancy in the 1960's) but also the straight and narrow.

unity to bind Germany to its neighbors in a common destiny, a fractured continent will face the same choice of war and peace in the 21st century.

### The Fast Lane

No one likes a stereotype, of course, especially not on such perilous turf as this.

Think, for instance, of Germans whose individual flair transports them to heights of genius — Boris Becker, say, or even Mr. Kohl, with his improbable lightning footwork to reunify Germany in 1990. Think of authors like Günther Grass or film-makers like Wim Wenders. Or warriors like Erwin Rommel, who turned speed into strategy.

How do they — the composers and conductors, the poets and playwrights — fit into this picture of Angst, unless as exemplars of the fast lane in which all is possible? After all, the possibility of the individual is what high-speed motoring is all about in Germany. It is no coincidence that the BMW advertisements stress the notion of car as the vehicle, as it were, of personal fulfillment. Once the local speed limits, the roadwork and the traffic congestion have fallen away, what immense satisfaction accrues from watching the speedometer needle edge toward the magic 200 kilometers per hour line (125 m.p.h.), in cars that are designed precisely for this kind of release.

Out here, on the limits of individual skill and freedom, even Frau Ratte cannot reach you.

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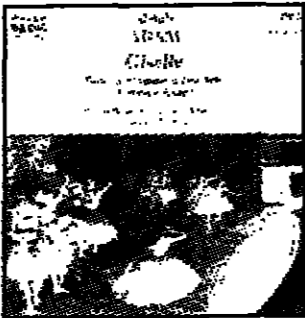


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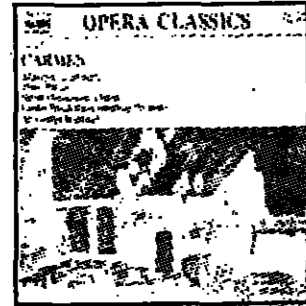
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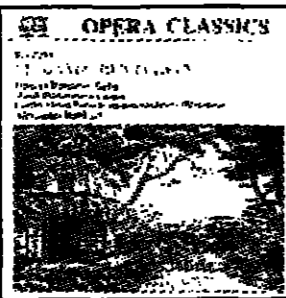
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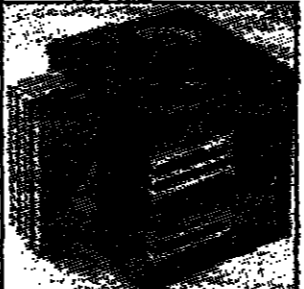


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## Diplomats In Gumshoes

Continued From Page 1

issue with a priority right alongside nuclear proliferation or ethnic conflict. The problems of crime and nuclear proliferation could well merge, for that matter, if Russian gangsters start selling nuclear material.

International crime is "one of the most threatening aspects at the end of the century," said Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, the National Drug Policy Director.

The threat is particularly acute for many emerging democracies, and American foreign policy makers find this alarming. These nations lack the laws or judicial systems to cope with the problem, and police officers are often ill-trained, ill-equipped and corrupted.

"The threat to countries now is less from the right or the left, but from international crime," said Robert S. Gelbard, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. "And it's more insidious, more subversive in many ways because criminal groups are undermining democratic states."

Not just elections, either. Business, too. This Administration has portrayed international markets as the key to the future not only of America's economy, but of world peace as well. In this view, if Western investors are scared off by a gangster environment in some struggling new democracy, the whole world loses.

As a result, President Clinton has made the fight against international crime a larger part of his foreign policy, highlighting it during his speech at the 50th anniversary of the United Nations last year.

Three years ago the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics became the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs — more than just a name change. At a time when the department's other divisions have strained under dwindling resources, the expanded bureau's have doubled in two years, to \$213 million.

The Central Intelligence Agency, in part seeking justifications for its existence after the fall of the Soviet bloc, has put new effort into gathering intelligence about criminal organizations. The F.B.I. opened an academy in Budapest last year to train officers from Eastern Europe and Russia, and the State Department hopes to see others open in Latin American and Southeast Asia.

The F.B.I. has also proposed expanding the number of agents stationed at embassies around the world — to 195 in 46 countries, from 124 in 27 countries now.

Of course, the growing desire of American law enforcement to extend its reach has raised delicate diplomatic issues, since few things touch a nation's sovereignty as closely as matters of law enforcement. That was the case with Mr. Safir's foray into the Dominican Republic, where the American military intervention in 1965 remains in the national consciousness.

### Resistance

Other nations have been resistant too, but with awareness of the crime problem growing, many have become less hostile. The State Department has also started helping countries like South Africa and Mexico to enforce and even draft laws to fight crimes like money laundering and financial fraud. In addition, the Administration plans to tighten extradition treaties and expand laws that give Federal agencies' jurisdiction in crimes against Americans overseas, like the murder of an American businessman in Moscow last month.

The increased efforts have also created inevitable tensions between the United States' law enforcement agencies and its foreign service. The F.B.I., for example, is prohibited from disclosing wiretaps of foreign government officials, but State Department officials insist that the existence of any such wiretap is just the sort of thing its ambassadors must know about.

On the other hand, there is a growing realization that this kind of tension is destructive. "You can't have the F.B.I. saying, 'Forget the striped-pants stuff,' and going in, guns blazing," said one official. So the various agencies appear to be trying to work through the tensions, setting up rules for how to share information. It is the kind of thing bickering agencies do when they start to take a threat seriously.

ECONOMY

Leslie H. Wexner: Merlin of the Mall Seeks New Magic

By JENNIFER STEINHAUER and EDWARD WYATT

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The real problem, Leslie H. Wexner says, is other people. Whenever the women's apparel business has slipped at his \$8 billion company, the Limited Inc., he has devised the right fixes, he says. It's his subordinates — the merchants who bought the goods that ended up gathering dust on the shelves of the Limited, Express and Victoria's Secret stores — who have failed to come through. Then there are the mall developers. They became "mindless about the tenant mix" in the 1990's, took the fun out of shopping by building cookie-cutter sites and dragged down the Limited and other retailers. It is the men and women of Wall Street, Mr. Wexner says with unbridled scorn, who failed to appreciate the true value of the Limited, without a doubt the dominant specialty retailer in the American mall. Nevertheless, Mr. Wexner says he now has a grand plan to satisfy investors and to turn around the business, whose stock has disappointed shareholders for much of the last four years as sales growth has slowed and profits have fallen. Under the guidance of a Harvard Business School professor, he is moving to centralize certain functions, ranging from financial management to clothing design teams that can churn out hot fashions to draw women into the stores. Tired of fighting mall developers,

he is using the Limited's resources to design a 1,200-acre retail, entertainment and business complex in Columbus, a project that he says will serve as a model for retailing development in this country — if not the world. And while he does not pretend to understand Wall Street, he predicts that recent moves, including the public stock offering of two subsidiaries, will soon add billions to the company's market value. "The turnaround in the company probably came last spring," Mr. Wexner said with characteristic bravado in a recent interview at the headquarters here. As evidence, he predicted that fourth-quarter profits would rise by close to 50 percent, far above the expectations of Wall Street, which is familiar with his habit of making rosy projections only to disappoint come earnings time. Even if the engineers better short-term profits, however, bigger changes will not come easily. The corporate culture that pumped life into the Limited in the 1980's has eroded as the company has evolved from a cool fashion leader to a lumbering conglomerate. Left behind are burned-out merchants and the remnants of an intangible mystique that drew young talent from New York to the Midwest. And Mr. Wexner, whose flair for fashion and merchandising fueled the Limited's meteoric rise, remains an entrepreneur at heart, endlessly delving into new retail concepts, the latest being a sporting goods superstore. Perhaps because of that temperament, he has consistently failed

to resuscitate the troubled women's units — Limited, Express, Lane Bryant and Lerner New York — that together contribute more than half of the company's sales but less than 10 percent of its profits. A further distraction seems to be his concern with his legacy. In Columbus, Mr. Wexner is a veritable second mayor, shepherding cultural projects downtown while using his personal riches (his Limited stock alone is worth \$1.25 billion) to develop an exclusive residential enclave nearby. Mr. Wexner's habit of flitting from one project to another, while always asserting that the Limited's struggling core business was on the mend, has frustrated some big shareholders. "I have made up my mind that in the next couple months, we are going to be gone," said Marina Carlson, a mutual fund manager at Strong Capital Management, which earlier this year owned nearly a million Limited shares. "If they could get their act together, this could be a good stock. But in typical Limited fashion, they came out with lowered expectations again this quarter. It is just amazing to me." Wall Street's confusion is evident in the valuations it places on the company's three publicly traded stocks. The parent, the Limited Inc., owns about 82 percent each of Abercrombie & Fitch and Intimate Brands, which includes Victoria's Secret. Those stakes are worth a combined \$28 a share to Limited investors. But the parent company's stock is trading at just \$18.25, up a slight 7 percent since the beginning of 1994. Meanwhile, the Standard & Poor's retail stock index has gained 22 percent and the S. & P. 500 has risen 61 percent.

founder when a new toy enters the playpen. In the mid-1980's, for example, the Limited and Express were the places for American women to stock up on sweaters and cool pants, and Mr. Wexner's love for those divisions and their chief merchants was well known. In 1982, the company bought Victoria's Secret amid scorn from skeptics, and its sales quickly boomed as he lavished attention on it. In 1985, after buying Henri Bendel, Mr. Wexner obsessed over every detail of store openings and, former employees said, promised to roll out stores across the nation. By 1990, Bendel's sales had fallen flat, and Limited's latest faux-import line, Paul et Duffier, had failed. Never fear, Mr. Wexner already had his eyes on Bath and Body Works, the Intimate Brands unit that sprouted seemingly overnight in malls across the country. But as that unit hit full stride this fall, sales flattened at the Victoria's Secret catalogue division. Now, Mr. Wexner expresses excitement about his sporting goods venture, called Galvan's Trading Company, with just six stores so far but ambitious plans. Susan Silverstein, a retail stock analyst at Gruntal & Company, said: "Each division as they grow has to stay on the ball, which is easier to do when you are small and nimble. But this is the fashion business, and to stay nimble on the fashion side is no easy task." As a result of inattention, analysts say, the Limited divisions mostly look alike now. Even those shoppers who can hum a Sears, Roebuck jingle impromptu are hard-pressed to cite differences among the Limited's core businesses, largely because the company has long resisted national advertising and other forms of marketing. "The Limited is for young kids, while Express goes a little older," said Barbara Terrell, on a recent shopping trip at a Lerner store in Columbus. Melanie, her 20-year-old daughter, disagreed: "I would say it is other way around."



Leslie H. Wexner

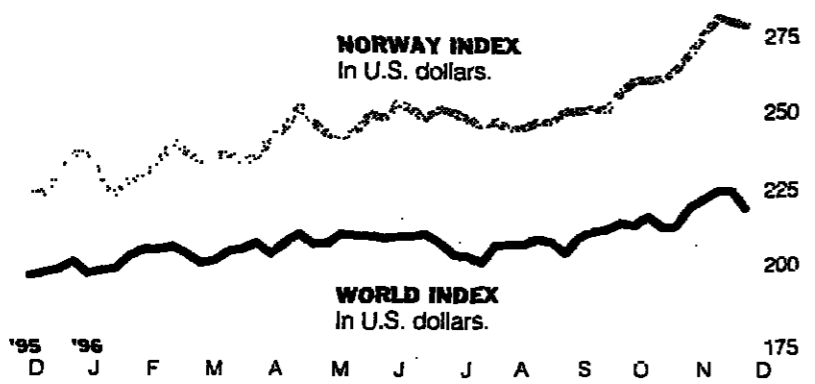
"Maybe you're right," Mrs. Terrell conceded. "All of their store kind of blur together for me." For the record, Mr. Wexner said, Express is intended for single, chic shoppers; Limited stores for suburban mothers, and Lerner for career women on a budget. Mr. Wexner now says the revival of the core women's business will focus on creating brand identities for each store chain. He says he believes the secret to doing that is in differentiating the merchandise that each store offers. And despite pressure from Wall Street to develop national sales campaigns, he says he does not believe advertising achieves that goal. Whenever his chains have tested ads, "we couldn't prove the payoff," he said. Mr. Wexner acknowledges that the road he has chosen for the company is littered with others' failures. "The paradigms of multiple-division specialty retailers don't exist anymore," he said. Edison Brothers, whose far-flung ventures included the Jeans West, J. Riggings and Oak Tree clothing and the Bakers and Chandlers shoe stores, filed for bankruptcy protection last year. The Melville Corporation, whose Thom McAn stores shod generations of children, this fall changed its name to CVS, after shedding all but its drug stores. Certainly, economic shifts helped to dash some of the Limited's aspirations: women lost interest in apparel in the first half of the 1990's, a depressed real estate market hindered the growth of malls and an abundance of poorly performing mall stores snatched away market share. But retail experts and former Limited employees say Mr. Wexner's management style has depressed morale and earnings. He has oddly positioned himself, they say, as both a micromanager who wants his hands on all parts of the business, often at the expense of others' ideas, and as a distanced and overtaxed executive who increasingly gives power to corporate bean counters. One part of Mr. Wexner's grand revitalization plan particularly irked the Limited's merchants: the creation of fashion teams set up to design clothes and styles specific to each division. Though the strategy was intended to stop the confusing

senior executive's first task as a division president was to dismiss nine people, who were told to clean out their desks before being escorted from the building by security. Mr. Wexner said recently that "forcing turnover, being aggressive about it, is healthy for the organization." Another former employee recalled that phone records were scoured by company executives to determine which employees were talking to executive recruiters. Mr. Wexner said he could not recall such an inquiry. Mr. Wexner, who gives a deep shrug when asked about personnel issues, said he was not difficult to get along with. "The furthest thing I see myself from is an autocrat," he said. He calls himself "a leader, reflective, open to ideas, challenging, fair, visionary." But another example of how his relationships can turn unpleasant is a dispute at his charitable group, the Wexner Foundation, which has given away more than \$8 million in each of the last three years. Last year, it filed suit against his mother, Bella Wexner, a nonagenarian, in the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio. The dispute centers on a period in 1992-93 when Mrs. Wexner, who along with Mr. Wexner was one of the foundation's two trustees, was incapacitated by illness. At that time, Mr. Wexner appointed a new trustee in her stead, a move she now opposes. Mr. Wexner concedes that he does not always operate on the same plane as everyone else. "I think temperamentally I've always lived in my own world, and that world is very much in the future," he said. "I don't get much pleasure out of today."

In addition to having spent most of his life as a bachelor — he married in 1993 at age 55 and now has three children — in childhood he was "a daydreamy kind of kid." Recently, it seems, Mr. Wexner has dreamed about real estate, residential and commercial. Stretching for miles east of Columbus along Ohio Route 161 are new white plank fences. The highway, too, seems spanning new: six lanes of free-flowing, high-speed access to Columbus, a stark contrast to traffic snarls in other parts of town. Welcome to New Albany. The fenced-in land belongs to Mr. Wexner's New Albany Company, the developer of an exclusive, 6,000-acre enclave where \$500,000 Georgian brick houses are popping up like dandelions after a wet spring. While driving through the Ohio countryside some 10 years ago, Mr. Wexner was taken with the beauty of this rolling farmland. So he quietly began buying it up from local residents with his personal funds, through an anonymous corporation. A second project, across the highway from the Limited's offices along Interstate 270, is being paid for in part by the Limited Inc. It is Easton, the vast shopping, business, entertainment and residential complex now under construction. According to plans disclosed by Mr. Wexner in January, Easton will require \$1.5 billion in private investment. Most of that will come from outside developers, though the Limited has already put \$75 million into the design and development.

Despite that commitment, the Easton project has gone without mention in the Limited's reports to shareholders that are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Asked why Easton had not earned a reference in those documents, Mr. Wexner said, "We never felt it was a disclosable item," because it was small in comparison with the company's annual capital expenditures of \$90 million or more. Much of the land on which Easton is being built was acquired over the last 15 years, he said, and that investment will be recouped in 1997. Mr. Wexner's plan for Easton is sweeping: he aims to recast the mold of the American shopping center. "I fundamentally believe in the mall," he said. But in three decades, there have been few drastic changes in how tenants are chosen or grouped, in mall architecture or in the decisions that make shopping a pleasant experience, he said. Mr. Wexner will not specify exactly what will be so different about Easton — scheduled to open in stages over the next few years — but he says that without his reinvention of the mall, that distinctly American retailing creation will "wither on the vine."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock-market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

Table with columns: Country, Index, Week % Chg., Week Rank, YTD % Chg., YTD Rank, Dividend Yield, Index, YTD % Chg. Includes rows for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States, Europe, Pacific Basin, Europe/Pacific, World.

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1996 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's.

CURRENCIES

Table with columns: Exchange rate, Friday, Last Friday, Week % Chg., Year Ago. Includes rows for Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar, German marks to the U.S. dollar, Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar, U.S. dollars to the British pound.

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets. Exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

UPS AND DOWNS

Dec. 2-6: Stocks Drop as Greenspan Scares the Market; Bonds Fall, Too

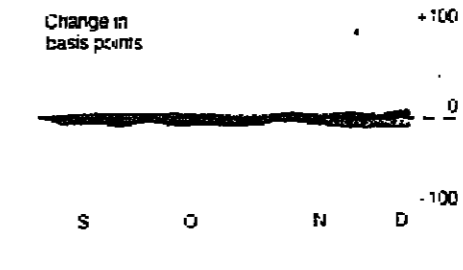
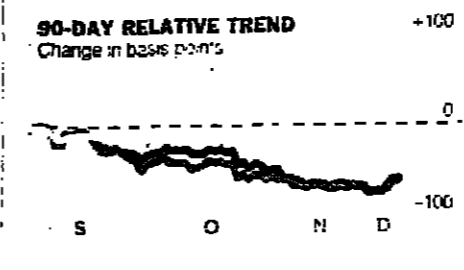
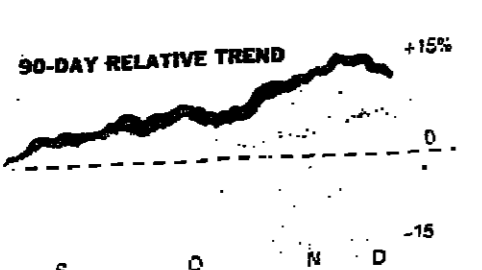
Table with columns: PRICES, DOMESTIC EQUITIES, Broad market, S & P. 500 index, Blue chips, Dow 30 industrials, Small capitalization, Russell 2000 index.

Table with columns: DOMESTIC BONDS, Treasuries, Ryan Labs Total Return, Municipals, Bond Buyer index, Corporates, Merrill Lynch Master index.

Table with columns: AROUND THE WORLD, European stocks, F.T.-Actuaries Europe, Asian stocks, F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin, Gold, New York cash price.

Table with columns: BONDS, Long bonds, 30-year Treasuries, Notes, 2-year Treasuries, Municipals, Bond Buyer index.

Table with columns: OTHER INVESTMENTS, Money market funds, Taxable average, Bank C.D.'s, 1-year small savers, Stocks, S. & P. 500 dividend yield.



Source: Bank Rate Monitor, Bloomberg Financial Markets, The Bond Buyer, DataStream, Goldman, Sachs, IBC's Money Fund Report, Merrill Lynch, Standard & Poor's, Rydex, S&P.



# At Last, The South Loses Well

By Allan Gurganus

**T**he novelist Walker Percy was often asked why so many darkly comic writers of genius arose from the American South. He answered, "Because we lost." Then he laughed, with a shaman's economy and a cracker's certainty. In three elegant words, Percy named the region's greatest shame and its uncanny secret power: our habit of anticipating defeat while never accepting it.

Trust me. The South is no place for beginners. Its power of denial can turn a lost war into a vibrant, necessary form of national chic. That same knack has also given us a dreadful reputation.

The virulent Rebel spirit still flies — unsubtle as a flag run up a pole — over South Carolina's Statehouse. Literally. This Confederate battle flag was first raised to commemorate the Civil War's centennial 34 years back. Until now, nobody has found the nerve or the vision to simply yank it down.

And why? The answer is aptly perverse: "Because we lost," the flag must remain. That is, until now.

Sigmund Freud might have been practicing in Atlanta — practicing on Atlanta — when he announced: "We overcame the transference by pointing out to the patient that his feelings do not arise from the present situation ... but they are repeating something that happened to him earlier. In this way, we oblige him to transform his repetition into memory."

These days, those memories are saleable, exportable. Shiloh is picturesque, touristic. The President and Vice President? An Arkansas and a Tennessee. Burned Atlanta now plays host to the Fortune 500.

Having once fought hard for a divorce from the United States, having been outwitted, outlawed, burned flat, then alimoned near to death, we Southerners were left with little more than our lore. To that, at least, we held on tight. For a century, memory was all we had to sell.

Picture Charleston's Magnolia Cemetery on Confederate Memorial Day, 1871. Pretty dresses, gray uniforms, all the crutches. To a crowd of 6,000, the Rev. John L. Girardeau gave a speech. He might have been speaking about the worries of present-day African-Americans or Israelis or Palestinians.

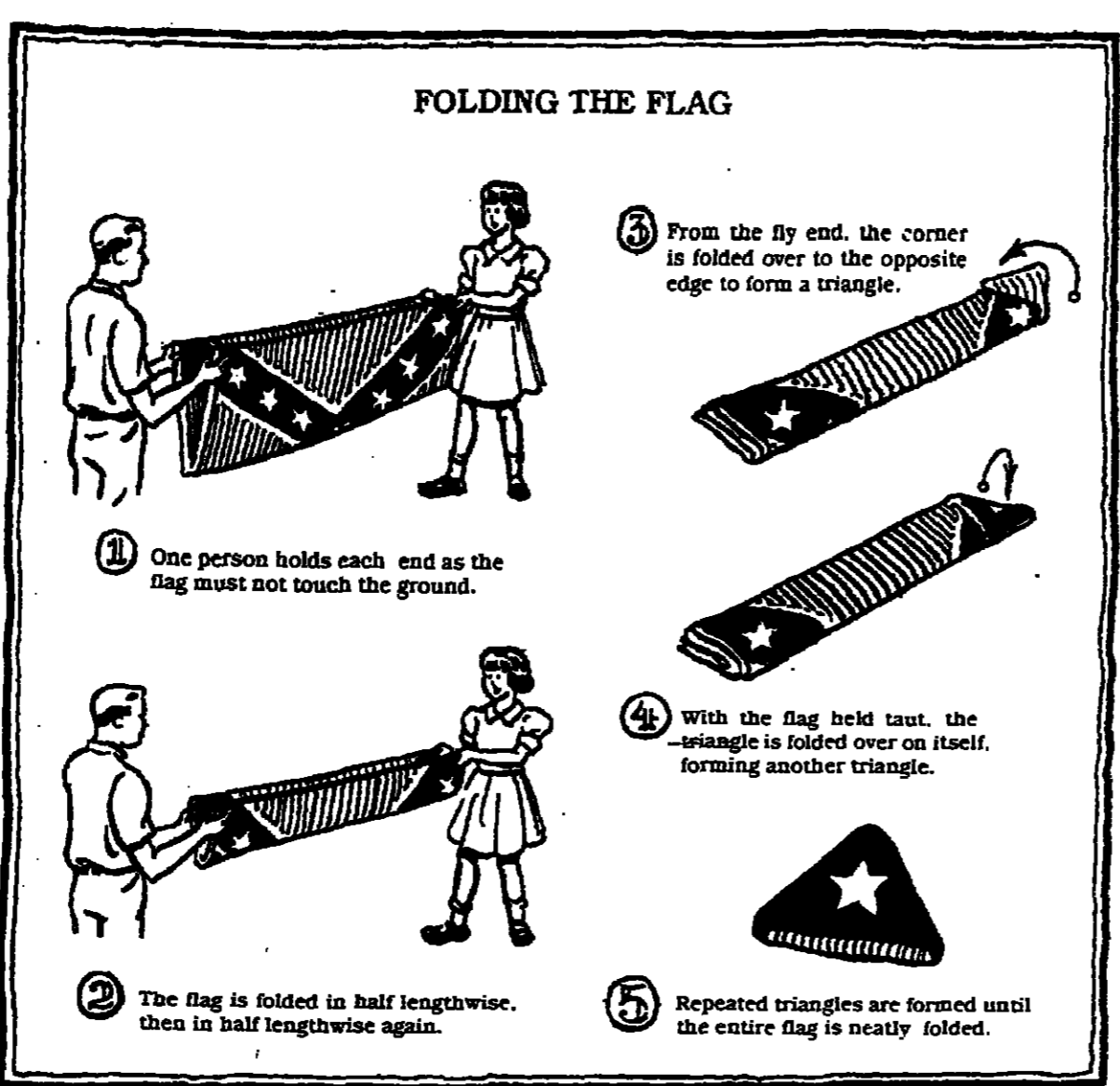
"Let us cling to our identity as a people! The danger is upon us of losing it — of its being absorbed and swallowed up in that of a people which, having despoiled us of the rights of freemen, assumes to do our thinking, our legislating, and our ruling for us. Influences are operating on us with every breath we draw which, if we be not vigilant, will sooner or later wipe out every distinctive characteristic which has hitherto marked us. Are we prepared for it? ... Nothing of the past will be left to the South but a history which will read like an elegiac poem, nothing for the present but a place on the maps which our children study ... a single existence, a geographical one. But can we preserve our identity in the face of the difficulties which oppose it?"

The Reverend need not have worried so. Though South Carolina might look somewhat like Ohio, it is still confoundedly South Carolina. For better and for worse. Fifteen years ago, we were told the Southern accent would disappear. Tain't so!

The North sent us carpetbaggers; we sent them chef Paul Prudhomme on a golf cart. Guess who made the bigger dent? Today black professionals are returning en masse to the South. These days country music is not just played at Nashville barn dances. The region that gave birth to both jazz and the blues is at last — thanks to Junior Chambers of Commerce — considered jazzy, bluesy, sexy. Rather than blandify our food to match the occupying force's, we've lent our spice to the Yankee blash. And at a pretty good markup.

But certain rankling emblems remain, symbols of the Bad Old South and not the Good New Gourmet One.

In 1962, South Carolina rehoisted the Confederate battle flag over its Statehouse. The thing is still snapping there. The trouble with raising such a pennant: Once it's up there, you can't exactly pull it down unnoticed. If you raise a war flag in a time of peace, the rules of war will always govern it — even 121 years after you



lost the bloody war. And there's the bind.

Enter Gov. David Beasley. He is a young Republican just two years into his first term. When elected, he favored the battle flag's presence. Three-fourths of all registered Republicans wanted the colors to fly forever. But South Carolina is now reeling from a series of especially ugly racist crimes, including church torchings and a drive-by shooting at a black nightclub. Daily Statehouse protesters claim that the flag sanctions such racial violence, a tacit "yes" to the Klan and deranged militia groups.

After hard grappling with the issue, Governor Beasley called a news conference televised, statewide. He announced that the last government-flown Confederate flag should finally come down. Though the forces of tradition still claim the symbol as theirs, Governor Beasley admits the forces of hatred have co-opted it. The Governor has done a real service to the South: He has given it a final chance to rise — and this time, from a Reconstruction of its own making.

The resulting furor now reads like Southern fiction at its ethics-based, glandular and atmospheric best. Business interests fear canceled conventions if the flag waves on. Senator Strom Thurmond, born just 34 years after the War ended, favors purging this symbol. The Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy ride clouds of 19th-century rhetoric — "blood" its operative metaphor. The African-American community opposes any display of the flag. For narrative suspense, the State Legislature has still not voted on the proposal.

There are intelligent people who believe the flag should stay in place.

**Remember what Robert E. Lee said, leaving the field of battle: 'Furl the flag, boys.'**

Their credibility is undercut by two leading Republican gubernatorial hopefuls who insist: The flag is a symbol of honor. It never burned a church. The battle flag has nothing to do with slavery.

Such citizens' homework for tonight should be the reading of a little item called the "Declaration of the Immediate Causes which Induce and justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union." The words "slave" and "slavery" slather through it.

One sentence condemning the North reads: "They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection."

The condescension dripping from "books and pictures" is enough to freeze any heart. As usual, those Republicans quickest to use History as their battle cry seem to have read very little of it lately.

Governor Beasley, in striking the colors "because we lost," offers a clean gesture, brave and, not incidentally, career-making.

I phoned my most knowing friends in Charleston (very knowing, indeed). They tell me that, for Governor Beasley, symbolic shifts with prevailing winds are nothing new. He blew into office as a (literally) flag-waving Republican governor. Yet he is a former Democrat. A boy

from Society Hill, he converted to evangelical Christianity, then to the Christian Coalition, just in time to ride the botched Gingrich Revolution. (Newt Gingrich, for the record, is a Pennsylvanian who moved clear to Georgia to get elected, which explains a lot.)

Whatever Governor Beasley's motives, his battle-flag conversion offers our region a belated crack at doing something right. The South has a chance at last to lose the war correctly.

To finally admit: We've noticed that we lost!

**E**verybody loses something. A ball game, a wristwatch, a spouse, a child — eventually, a life. The healthiest among us are those folks able — through some mythic algebra that can never be explained — to upgrade defeat into an acceptance that itself becomes a form of honor. Shakespeare speaks of turning defeat into perfection. But, flying the flag of the losing side blocks just such healthy personal present-tense mythologizing. Where are the new emblems of a New South?

Our region has finally offered itself a chance at visible dignity. Not just economic comeuppance, but a lunge at self-criticism — the first step toward affectionate self-acceptance, and a unity postponed.

The Governor suggests the flag now be flown only over a Civil War museum on the Statehouse grounds. This would give a context to the martial emblem of a lost cause. But African-Americans protest its display there. They would forbid the colors' presence, even as a reminder of an emancipating war.

"Lest we forget" becomes "lest we remember." Amnesia is no cure for the pain of Southern history — white or black amnesia.

Confucius claims that one purpose of poetry is to teach the names of birds and plants to a nation's children. Monuments and flags serve as aids to train our young about their past. The battle flag enthusiasts need reminding: Only the winning side gets to fly its symbol over seats of legislation financed by taxpayers of all races. Conversely, is it not risky for black Southerners to erase from view the very emblem of crimes that cannot be addressed too often?

Absolutist thinking — balkanizing both sides — is the New Secessionism. Been there, folks. Done that.

The New Secessionism places ethnic identification above national purpose, group grievance over human commonality. Correct me, but isn't that why the Civil War was fought? Isn't that why all thinking people understand: The right side won?

Brothers, sisters? The Civil War belongs, at last, not on our streets, but, please, in museums.

Six months after the South lost, Gen. Robert E. Lee wrote Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, commending him for not fleeing the Union as many others had. Lee, I am told, is still discredited north of, say, Maryland. But in this letter he embodies all that I love about an enlightened, forthright, humble, morally imaginative, self-correcting and therefore eternally necessary South: "After the surrender of the Southern armies ... it became in my opinion the duty of every citizen to cease opposition and place himself in a position to serve the country."

... I need not tell you that true patriotism sometimes requires of men to act contrary at one period to that which it does at another, and the motive that impels them — the de-

sire to do right — is precisely the same."

Shall we run that up our only flagpole? May I see a show of hands? State by state, race by race, we cannot succeed by seceding. Done that. Lost out. Started over.

Maybe our feelings do not arise from the present situation but keep repeating something that happened to us earlier. And happened, and happened.

So, South Carolina? Make the repetition a memory. Heed the orders of General Lee. On retiring from the field of battle, brave enough to weep in plain view of his men, admitting defeat while somehow maintaining his own indelible sense of human honor, he called back, "Furl the flag, boys."

It is time. One hundred and twenty-two years late, my beloved South, it is time to say and mean this.

Let us all hold hands and, in unison, shout it very loud at last, "Appomattox. Appomattox. and amen!"

## Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

# Big Mac I

OAK BROOK, Ill. So I've had this thesis for a long time and came here to Hamburger University at McDonald's headquarters to finally test it out. The thesis is this: No two countries that both have a McDonald's have ever fought a war against each other.

The McDonald's folks confirmed it for me. I feared the exception would be the Falklands war, but Argentina didn't get its first McDonald's until 1996, four years after that war with Britain. Civil wars don't count: McDonald's in Moscow delivered burgers to both sides in the fight between pro and anti-Yeltsin forces in 1993.

Since Israel now has a kosher McDonald's, since Saudi Arabia's McDonald's closes five times a day for Muslim prayer, since Egypt has 18 McDonald's and Jordan is getting its first, the chances of a war between them are minimal. But watch out for that Syrian front. There are no Big Macs served in Damascus, India-Pakistan? I'm still worried. India, where 40 percent of the population is vegetarian, just opened the first beefless McDonald's (vegetable nuggets!), but Pakistan is still a Mac-free zone.

Obviously, I say all this tongue in cheek. But there was enough of a correlation for me to ask James Cantalupo, president of McDonald's International and its de facto Secretary of State, what might be behind this Golden Arches Theory of Conflict Prevention — which stipulates that when a country reaches a certain level of economic development, when it has a middle class big enough to support a McDonald's, it becomes a McDonald's country, and people in McDonald's countries don't like to fight wars; they like to wait in line for burgers. Or as Mr. Cantalupo puts it: "We focus our development on the more well-developed economies — those that are growing and those that are large — and the risks involved in being adventuresome [for those growing economies] are probably getting too great."

In the 1950's and 60's developing countries thought that having an aluminum factory and a U.N. seat was what made them real countries, but today many countries think they will have arrived only if they have their own McDonald's and Windows 95 in their own language. This year McDonald's went into its 100th country and for the first time it earned more revenue from McDonald's overseas than from McDonald's America.

Said Mr. Cantalupo: "I feel these countries want McDonald's as a symbol of something — an economic maturity and that they are open to foreign investments. I don't think there is a country out there we haven't gotten inquiries from. I have a parade of ambassadors and trade representatives in here regularly to tell us about their country and why McDonald's would be good for the country."

The question raised by the McDonald's example is whether there is a tip-



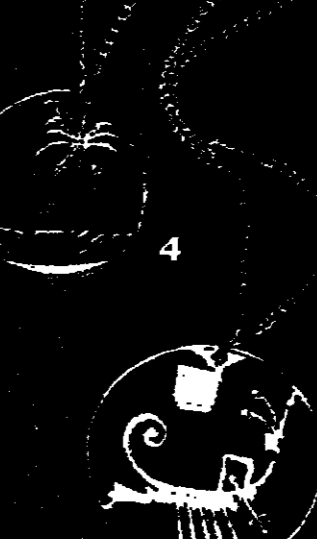
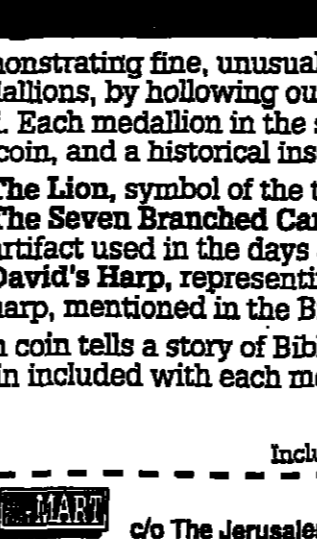
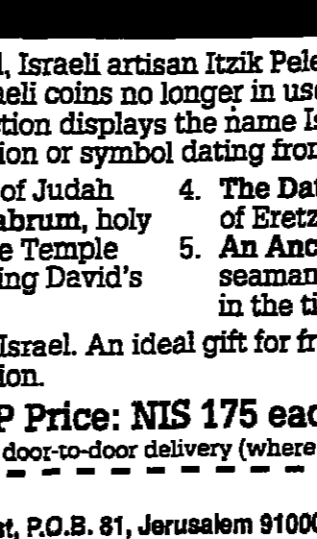
## Testing the golden arches theory.

over point at which a country, by integrating with the global economy, opening itself up to foreign investment and empowering its consumers, permanently restricts its capacity for troublemaking and promotes gradual democratization and widening peace. Francis Fukuyama, author of the classic work "The End of History," argued to me that a country's getting its own McDonald's was probably not a good indicator of that tip-over point, because the level of per capita income needed in a country to host a McDonald's is too low. "I would not be surprised if in the next 10 years several of these McDonald's countries go to war with each other," he said.

Yes, there will be conflicts, but more inside countries than between them. No question, the spread of McDonald's (a new one opens every three hours) is part of this worldwide phenomenon of countries integrating with the global economy and submitting to its rules, but this is not a smooth linear process. It produces a backlash inside countries from those who do not benefit from this globalization, who feel that their traditional culture will be steamrolled by it and who fear that they won't eat the Big Mac, the Big Mac will eat them.

How well governments and global companies manage these frustrations will be the real determinant of whether economic development will lead to wider democratization and wider peace. Here again McDonald's is an intriguing pioneer. When the riots broke out in Los Angeles one of the few commercial buildings not trashed was McDonald's. Wednesday's column will explore why.

## Historical Creations

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Allan Gurganus is the author of "Oldest Living Confederate Widow Tells All," "White People" and the forthcoming "Plays Well With Others."













WHAT'S ON

CRITIC'S CHOICE

CLASSICAL MUSIC

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

THE Jerusalem Music Center is hosting a most exceptional program this week. Titled A Window to Musical Cultures...



Mezzo-soprano Isabelle Ganz is a guest of the Jerusalem Music Center.

THE Warsaw Chamber Opera, specializing in Mozart and Baroque repertoire, continues its local tour with Mozart's charming yet not mature La Finta Giardiniera...

and the production brings that into the sharpest relief. The dancing and singing are crisp and lively, the actors believable, the set marvelous, and the music, oh! the music that tugs at the mind and the heart...

EXHIBITION

HELEN KAYE

ZIONISM? What's it worth? The comprehensive Blue and White in Color reflects the spirit and nature of the Zionist movement since the First Zionist Congress in 1897...

THEATER

HELEN KAYE

LEONARD Bernstein would approve of what director/choreographer Danni Sayers has done with the joint Habimah/Haifa Theater production of West Side Story...

FILM

ADINA HOFFMAN

THE TRUTH ABOUT CATS & DOGS - Michael Lehmann directed this fresh, female reworking of Cyrano de Bergerac, which stars Janeane Garofalo as a dry wit of a vet with her own radio call-in show...

TELEVISION

- Channel 1: 6:30 News in Arabic, 8:45 Exercise Hour, 7:00 Good Morning, Israel. Educational TV: 8:00 Surprise Train, 8:20 Kimy Gal, 8:35 Gargantua, 9:10 Without Secrets, 9:30 Yardcuts, 10:00 Storybreak, 10:35 Name Your Adventure, 11:00 Fataim of Roses (1983)...

WHERE TO GO

NOTICES in this feature are charged at NIS28.00 per line, including VAT. Insertion every month costs NIS520.00 per month, including VAT, per page.

- Middle East TV: 7:00 Quantum Shopping, 8:00 TV Shop, 14:30 The 700 Club, 15:00 Larry King. Children's Channel: 8:30 Cartoon, 9:00 The Children from Oz, 9:30 Cartoon, 10:00 Hanuka on the Children's Channel...

CRITIC'S CHOICE (cont.)... Mezzo-soprano Isabelle Ganz is a guest of the Jerusalem Music Center.



Jerusalem Cinematheque: Chronicle of a Disappearance 7:30, 9:45. The Death of David 7:30, 9:45. The Nutty Professor 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

CINEMA: James and the Giant Peach 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30. The Nutty Professor 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD: 1 The cards might be made stiffer (8). 5 Note change given and hesitate (6). 9 The manicurist (8). 10 Lay feeling under the weather—all in (6). 12 Wine church members find rough stuff (9). 13 Follow directions and engage in litigation (5). 14 Material obtained from Central America (4). 16 Order quiet about cut (7). 19 Possibly the leader will make it clear (7). 21 A city club with aspiration (4). 24 Coffee, or, if there's little time, tea (5). 25 Awfully...decent—not relaxed though (9).

GENERAL ASSISTANCE: EMERGENCY PHARMACIES: Jerusalem: Kupa Holim Clalit, Straus A, 3 Ardor, 670-8690; Betsam, Sakah e-Din, 527-2916; Shufar, Shufar Road, 611, 0108; Der Akavia, Herod's Gate, 628-2025.

CINEMA (cont.): Ramat Gan: The Nutty Professor 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. RAV CHEN: The Nutty Professor 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

HAIFA: WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-37-4253. GAT: Jack, 2:30, 5:30, 9:45. GORDON: Sens and Sensibility 5:30, 10. G.G. HOD 1-4 = 522626 Hod Passage, 101 Dargot St. Dragonheart 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

CINEMA (cont.): Ramat Gan: The Nutty Professor 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. RAV CHEN: The Nutty Professor 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

QUICK CROSSWORD: ACROSS: 1 Legatee (4). 3 Final (8). 9 Permit (5). 10 Guilty party (7). 11 Obscure (3). 13 Sprout (9). 14 Resident (6). 16 Messy (6). 18 Efficient (9). 20 Obtain (3). 22 Type of window (7). 23 Pulsate (5). 25 Apostate (6). 26 Border (4).

QUICK CROSSWORD (cont.): DOWN: 1 Cache (5). 2 Unwell (3). 4 Accompany (6). 5 Large number (7). 6 Telling (9). 7 Sweetstake (7). 8 Small branch (4). 12 New York borough (9). 14 Drinker (7). 15 Nought (7). 17 Written matter (6). 19 Behindhand (4). 21 List (5). 24 Free (3).

QUICK CROSSWORD (cont.): ACROSS: 1 Legatee (4). 3 Final (8). 9 Permit (5). 10 Guilty party (7). 11 Obscure (3). 13 Sprout (9). 14 Resident (6). 16 Messy (6). 18 Efficient (9). 20 Obtain (3). 22 Type of window (7). 23 Pulsate (5). 25 Apostate (6). 26 Border (4).

